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ABSTRACT

Data on the award and receipt of child support and alimony to women are reported. Additional data concerning receipt and type of property settlement following divorce is provided. The Bureau of the Census first conducted a survey specifically designed to obtain data on child support and alimony in spring, 1979. The survey, with minor modifications, was conducted again in the spring of 1982, 1984, and 1986. Content focuses on: (1) recipiency of child support, alimony, and property settlements; (2) characteristics of women awarded child support payments; (3) characteristics of women awarded child support by poverty status in 1985; (4) the deficit in child support payments; (5) characteristics of women awarded alimony payments; and (6) characteristics of women receiving property settlements. Also included are brief descriptions of the survey, revised survey procedures, changes in the April 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the March CPS, and a note to users. Findings from the 1986 survey are presented. Discussion is supplemented by text tables A through L, and eight charts. Summary statistics for the 1979, 1982, and 1984 surveys are presented in tables A through E. Fourteen tables present the findings from the 1985 survey. Appendices provide definitions and explanations, the source and reliability of estimates, and a facsimile of the April 1986 CPS questionnaire. (RH)

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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS
Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 154

Child Support and Alimony: 1985

(Supplemental Report)

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Child Support and Alimony: 1985

(Supplemental Report)

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— Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base is less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.

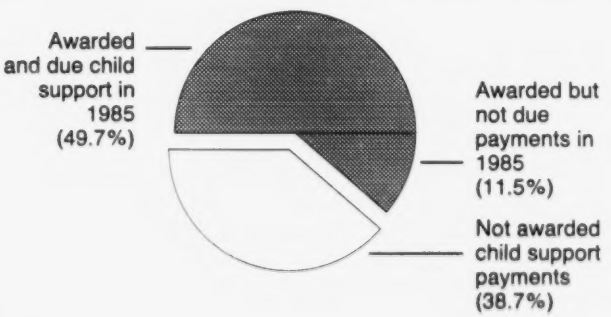
Child Support and Alimony: 1985 (Supplemental Report)

Note: (Advance data on child support, alimony, and property settlements were issued in August 1987 in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 152.) The child support, alimony, and property settlement data as well as data on income and poverty status presented in this report, from the 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS), are the first estimates based entirely on households selected from the 1980 census-based sample design. By contrast, the data from the 1984 CPS, presented in P-23, No. 148, were based entirely on households selected from the 1970 census-based sample design. The change in the sample design and its possible effects on the estimates should be kept in mind when comparing the data from this report to data from previous years. For a discussion of this survey change, see the section, "Revised Survey Procedures." For a detailed description of the changes to the survey between 1986 and 1984, see the section, "Changes in the April 1986 CPS Survey."

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of spring 1986, 8.8 (±0.4) million mothers were living with children under 21 years of age whose fathers were not living in the household; 61 (±2.1) percent or about 5.4 (±0.3) million of these women were awarded or had an agreement to receive child support payments for their children as of the survey date. (See figure 1.)

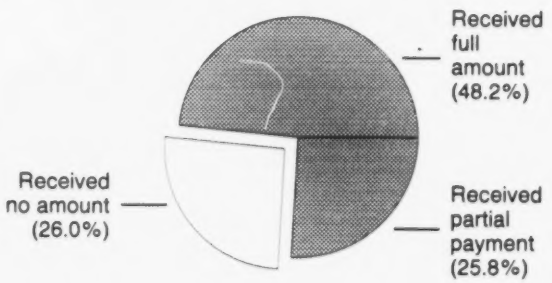
FIGURE 1.
Award of Child Support Payments as of Spring 1986


Awarded and due child support in 1985 (49.7%)
Awarded but not due payments in 1985 (11.5%)
Not awarded child support payments (38.7%)

Base: 8.8 million women with children from absent fathers.

- Of the 5.4 (±0.3) million women awarded child support, 4.4 (±0.3) million were supposed to receive child support for their children in 1985. (The remaining mothers awarded payments were not due them in 1985.) Of those due payment, about half received the full amount they were due. Of the remaining women, there was no evidence of a difference between the proportion receiving partial payment and those receiving no payment at all—about 26 (±2.6) percent each. (See figure 2.)

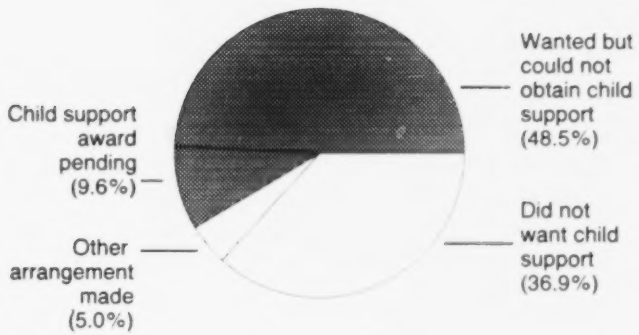
FIGURE 2.
Receipt of Child Support Payments Due in 1985



Base: 4.4 million women due child support in 1985.

- Of the 5.4 (±0.3) million women with awards for their children, 45 (±2.8) percent had health insurance coverage included as part of the award.
- Of the 3.4 (±0.2) million women without child support awards, about half (48 (±3.5) percent) wanted but could not obtain awards for their children. (See figure 3.)
- The child support award rate reported in 1986 (61 (±2.1) percent) showed a slight increase from that of 1984 (58 (±2.2) percent). Of women who were supposed to receive child support in 1985, the proportion of women receiving payments (74 (±2.6) percent) showed no statistically significant change from that of the previous survey (76 (±2.8) percent).
- The proportion of women awarded child support payments in 1986 was higher for Whites (71 (±2.3) percent) than for Blacks (36 (±4.8) percent) or

FIGURE 3.
Women Not Awarded Child Support as of Spring 1986


Wanted but could not obtain child support (48.5%)
Child support award pending (9.6%)
Did not want child support (36.9%)
Other arrangement made (5.0%)

Base: 3.4 million women with children from absent fathers.

Hispanics (42 (±10.9) percent). (The percent difference between Black women and Hispanic women was not statistically significant.)

- Women with 4 or more years of college were more likely to have been awarded support payments (77 (±6.2) percent) than women with 4 years of high school (63 (±3.0) percent). Of women due child support payments, those with a high school education were also less likely to receive payments (74 (±3.8) percent) than women with 4 or more years of college (82 (±7.1) percent).
- The average (mean) amount of child support received in 1985 was $2,220 (±$100). After adjusting for the increase in consumer prices, average child support payments showed a decrease in real terms (see table B).
- Of the 2.8 (±0.3) million women below the poverty level with children present from an absent father in 1986, about 40 (±5.4) percent were awarded child support.
- Only about 905,000 (±200,000) women below the poverty level were due payments in 1985, and 66 (±9.4) percent of these women received full or partial payment. Their average payment amount was $1,380.
- Only about 15 (±1.0) percent of the 19.2 (±0.5) million ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986 were awarded or had an agreement to receive alimony or maintenance payments.
- The average amount of alimony received by women in 1985 was $3,730 (±$480), not significantly different from the 1983 figure, either before or after adjusting for inflation (see table D).
- In the spring of 1986, about 36 (±1.5) percent of the 16.5 (±0.5) million women who had ever been divorced reported receiving some form of property settlement (see table E).

INTRODUCTION

There is much concern over the financial situation of women and their children after divorce and separation and over the situation of never-married mothers.[1] This concern is in large part due to the low average incomes and accompanying high incidence of poverty among families with female householders and no husband present.[2] The demand from both public and private concerns has correspondingly continued for data on the economic situation of women and children after marital dissolution and of never-married mothers.

This report presents information on both the award and actual receipt of child support to women on behalf of their children and on alimony for their own support. Additional data concerning receipt and type of property settlement following divorce is provided for ever-divorced women.

The Bureau of the Census, under the joint sponsorship with the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), Department of Health and Human Services, first conducted a survey specifically designed to obtain data on child support and alimony in the spring of 1979. The survey, with minor modifications, was conducted again in the springs of 1982, 1984, and 1986. Detailed data from the 1979, 1982, and 1984 surveys were presented in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, Nos. 112, 140, and 148, respectively.[3] Findings from the 1986 survey are presented in this report; summary statistics for the 1979, 1982, and 1984 surveys are also presented in tables A through E of this report.

RECIPIENCY OF CHILD SUPPORT, ALIMONY, AND PROPERTY SETTLEMENTS

As of spring 1986, there were 8.8 million mothers 18 or older living with one or more children under 21 years of age but whose fathers were not living in the household. (See table A.) About 5.4 million of the mothers (61 percent) were awarded or had agreements to receive

[1]In 1984, such concern culminated in the enactment of amendments to the child support enforcement legislation. These amendments, provisions of which were to take effect prior to 1986, strengthen currently existing enforcement regulations and add new sanctions for nonpayment of support. See the "Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984," Pub. L. No. 98-378, 98 Stat. 1305, 42 USC 601 *et seq.* (1984).

[2]For example, in 1985 of families with children under 18, those with a female householder and no husband present had average incomes of $13,584 with a poverty rate of 45 percent, compared with $36,283 and 9 percent for all other families. Income figures for families can be found in or derived from table 21 of Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 156; poverty rates in table 14 of Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 158.

[3]For a comparison of the 1982 and 1979 surveys, and the 1984 and 1982 surveys, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, Nos. 140 and 148, respectively, the section entitled "Changes in the Survey."

Table A. **Award and Recipiency Status of Women—Child Support Payments for All Women and Women Below the Poverty Level**

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986,1984, 1982, and 1979)

Award and recipiency status	Number (thousands)				Percent distribution			
	1985	1983	1981	1978	1985	1983	1981	1978
ALL WOMEN								
Total	8,808	8,690	8,387	7,094	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Awarded[1]	5,396	5,015	4,969	4,196	61.3	57.7	59.2	59.1
Supposed to receive payments	4,381	3,995	4,043	3,424	49.7	46.0	48.2	48.3
Not supposed to receive payments	1,015	1,020	926	772	11.5	11.7	11.0	10.9
Not awarded[1]	3,411	3,675	3,417	2,898	38.7	42.3	40.7	40.9
Supposed to receive payments	4,381	3,995	4,043	3,424	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Received payments	3,243	3,037	2,902	2,455	74.0	76.0	71.8	71.7
Received full amount	2,112	2,018	1,888	1,675	48.2	50.5	46.7	48.9
Received partial amount	1,131	1,019	1,014	779	25.8	25.5	25.1	22.8
Did not receive payments	1,138	958	1,140	969	26.0	24.0	28.2	28.3
WOMEN BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL								
Total	2,797	2,898	2,566	1,973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Awarded[1]	1,130	1,231	1,018	752	40.4	42.5	39.7	38.1
Supposed to receive payments	905	916	806	596	32.4	31.6	31.4	30.2
Not supposed to receive payments	225	315	212	156	8.0	10.9	8.3	7.9
Not awarded[1]	1,668	1,667	1,547	1,221	59.6	57.5	60.3	61.9
Supposed to receive payments	905	916	806	596	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Received payments	595	568	495	351	65.7	62.0	61.4	58.9
Did not receive payments	310	348	311	245	34.3	38.0	38.6	41.1

[1]Award status as of spring 1986, 1984, 1982, and 1979.

child support for their children. About 44 percent of those awarded child support had health insurance included as part of the award. (See table F.)

Only 4.4 million of those awarded child support for their children were supposed to receive payments in 1985. The remaining 1.0 million had been awarded child support but were not supposed to receive payments in 1985 for a variety of reasons, such as awarding of payments after the 1985 income year, death of a previous spouse, or presence of children past the age of eligibility for payments.[4]

A substantial portion of the 8.8 million women with children from an absent father were never awarded support payments for their children. That is, 3.4 million mothers were totally dependent for the support of their children on sources other than the children's father. Only 37 percent of mothers without awards reported they did not want child support for their children. (See table G.)

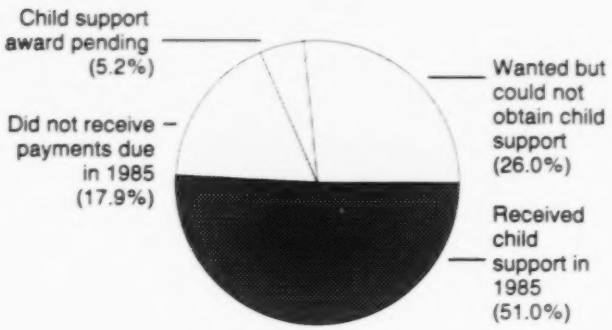
Many of the women who were awarded child support payments did not receive the full amount that they were due. Of the 4.4 million women awarded and due child support payments in 1985, 74 percent received some amount of payment, showing no significant change from the 1983 rate. Mothers were more likely to actually receive payments for their children when health insurance was also included in the award (83 percent) than when it was not (66 percent). (See table 1.) For those women who received payments irregularly or not at all, the main reason reported was the refusal of the father to pay. (See table 4.)

The severity of the deficit in payment of child support can best be demonstrated by observing the situation of all women with children present from absent fathers who either wanted or were due child support. There were about 1.7 million mothers as of the survey date without awards who wanted but did not receive child support for their children (excluding those women who either did not want payments, who had joint custody, or who accepted a property settlement instead). For 329,000 women, awards were pending. Another 1.1 million mothers did not receive payments, even though they were awarded and due child support in 1985. Combining the above groups, there were 6.4 million mothers either wanting or due child support payments for their children in 1985, with only 51 percent of them actually receiving any amount of payment. (See figure 4.)

Of the women who did receive child support for their children in 1985, the mean amount of payment was $2,220, about 15 percent of their average total money income. The corresponding average in 1983 was $2,340. After adjusting for inflation over the period from 1983,

[4]Data on the reason that women were not due payments in the previous income year are not available for this or previous surveys. However, the data will be available in subsequent reports, beginning with the report presenting findings from the April 1988 survey.

FIGURE 4.
Women Wanting or Due Child Support in 1985


Child support award pending (5.2%)
Did not receive payments due in 1985 (17.9%)
Wanted but could not obtain child support (26.0%)
Received child support in 1985 (51.0%)

Base: 6.4 million women wanting or due payments in 1985.

the 1985 average child support payment decreased by 12 percent. (See table B.) Concurrently, the average income of men actually increased by 5 percent, from $19,630 in 1983 (adjusted for inflation) to $20,650 in 1985.[5]

In general, women who received support payments for their children tended to be better off financially than women who did not receive payments. On average, the total money income of women due payments but not receiving them ($10,840) was below the mean income of women receiving payments ($14,780). (See figure 5.) The mean income for women not awarded payments ($8,000) was lower than the average income of those

[5]Income figures for males can be found in table 30 of Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 156. Information on income of absent fathers was not available from the survey. If mean income of all males is used as a proxy for mean incomes of absent fathers, for a meaningful comparison to be made, it must be assumed that the average income of all males was also representative of the average income of absent fathers.

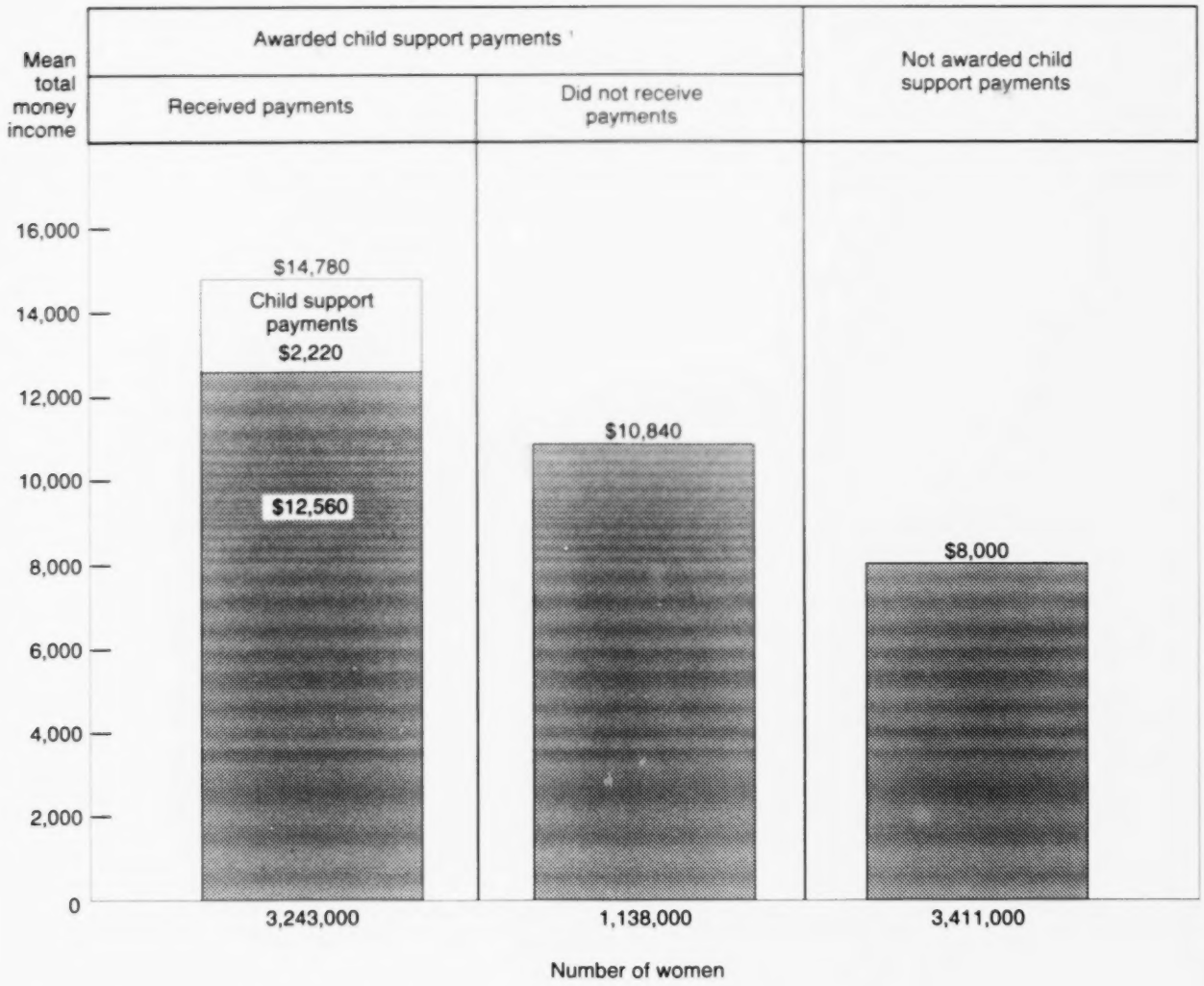
Table B. **Mean Child Support Payments Received, by Selected Characteristics of Women**

(In constant 1985 dollars)

Characteristic	Mean child support payment				Percent change, 1983-85
	1985	1983	1981	1979	
Total	$2,215	$2,528	$2,491	$2,966	*-12.4
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS[1]					
Married[2]	1,966	2,337	2,258	2,642	*-15.9
Divorced	2,538	2,690	2,626	3,217	-5.7
Separated	2,082	2,896	2,808	3,143	*-28.1
Never married	1,147	1,222	1,201	1,609	-6.1
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
White	2,294	2,672	2,579	3,069	*-14.1
Black	1,754	1,582	1,940	2,134	10.9
Hispanic[3]	2,011	1,986	2,446	2,173	1.3
AGE					
18 to 29 years	1,467	1,860	1,754	2,119	*-21.1
30 to 39 years	2,397	2,544	2,639	3,095	-5.8
40 years and over	2,552	3,205	2,938	3,687	*-20.4
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
Less than 12 years	1,835	1,657	1,984	2,478	10.7
High school: 4 years	2,040	2,331	2,258	2,744	*-12.5
College: 1 to 3 years	2,447	2,518	2,731	3,445	-2.8
4 years or more	2,978	4,446	3,654	4,244	*-33.0
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN PRESENT FROM AN ABSENT FATHER					
One child	1,679	1,921	1,921	2,124	*-12.6
Two children	2,597	3,004	2,711	3,290	*-13.5
Three children	2,800	3,178	3,308	4,168	-11.9
Four children or more	3,739	4,001	3,721	4,538	-6.5

*Significant at 10-percent.
[1]Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

FIGURE 5.
Mean Income of Women with Children Under 21 Years of Age Present From Absent Fathers: 1985



[1] Excludes a small number of women who were awarded payments but were not supposed to receive them in 1985.

who were due payments, whether or not the payments were actually received, and was also lower than the average income of all women over the age of 18.[6]

In addition, the economic situation of women due child support varied greatly by the type of family in which she lived. Of the 4.4 million families with women due child support, 2.7 million (or 63 percent) were families with female householders and no husband present. Families with female householders had much lower average incomes than other families, whether or not child support was received. (See table 5.) When child support was received, their total income averaged $18,510, compared with $41,460 for all other families. If child support due was not received, the average income for families with female householders was only $15,120, compared with $38,290 for all other families. There is no statistical difference in the total mean incomes for all other families whether or not child support was received.

Very few of the women eligible for alimony or maintenance payments were awarded them, and those receiving payments were likely to be better off financially than those who did not. There were 19.2 million ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. Only about 2.8 million, or 15 percent, were awarded (or had an agreement to receive) alimony or maintenance payments; the remaining 85 percent were never awarded payments. (See table C.) About 840,000

[6] See Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 156, table 33.

Table C. **Award and Recipiency Status of Women—Alimony Payments**

(Ever-divorced and currently separated women as of spring 1986, 1984, 1982, and 1979)

Award and recipiency status	Number (thousands)				Percent distribution			
	1985	1983	1981	1978	1985	1983	1981	1978
Total	19,156	17,392	16,996	14,334	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Awarded[1]	2,803	2,416	2,534	2,052	14.6	13.9	14.9	14.3
Supposed to receive payments	840	791	782	760	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.3
Not supposed to receive payments	1,963	1,625	1,752	1,292	10.2	9.3	10.3	9.0
Not awarded[1]	16,354	14,976	14,462	12,282	85.4	86.1	85.1	85.7
Supposed to receive payments	840	791	782	760	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Received payments	616	608	527	528	73.3	76.9	67.4	69.5
Did not receive payments	225	183	255	232	26.8	23.1	32.6	30.5

[1]Award status as of spring 1986, 1984, 1982, and 1979.

women awarded payments were supposed to receive alimony payments in 1985. About 73 percent received some amount of payment in 1985, showing no significant change from the recipiency rate in 1983.

The average alimony or maintenance payment for women recipients in 1985 was $3,730, or 21 percent of their average total money income ($17,780). (See figure 8.) After adjusting for inflation, there was no significant change from the 1983 figure. (See table D.) As can be seen from figure 8, the mean total money income for women receiving alimony payments ($17,780) was higher than that of women due payments but not receiving them ($11,260). The average income of women not awarded payments was $11,740 in 1985. There is no significant difference between the mean incomes of women not awarded payments and those awarded and not receiving payment.

Table D. **Mean Alimony Payments Received, by Selected Characteristics of Women**

(In constant 1985 dollars)

Characteristic	Mean alimony payments				Percent change, 1983-85
	1985	1983	1981	1978	
Total	$3,733	$4,293	$3,548	$4,701	-13.0
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS					
Divorced	3,975	4,805	3,556	5,214	-17.3
Separated	3,083	3,491	3,893	3,837	-11.7
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
White	3,858	4,634	3,596	5,014	*-16.7
Black	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)
Hispanic[1]	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)
AGE					
18 to 29 years	(B)	(B)	(B)	2,020	(X)
30 to 39 years	3,200	2,653	2,901	4,259	20.6
40 years and over	4,365	5,757	4,295	5,895	*-24.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
Less than 12 years	3,574	(B)	2,063	2,922	(X)
High school: 4 years	2,588	3,255	2,819	3,750	-20.5
College: 1 to 3 years	5,907	5,364	4,934	7,374	10.1
4 years or more	4,300	5,502	5,256	5,753	-21.8
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN FROM AN ABSENT FATHER					
No children	4,241	5,682	3,654	5,316	*-25.4
One or more children	3,174	3,147	3,474	4,182	0.9

*Significant at 10-percent.
B Base less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.
[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table E. **Receipt of Property Settlements, by Selected Characteristics of Women**

(Ever-divorced women as of spring 1986, 1984, 1982, and 1979)

Characteristic	Total (thousands)				Property settlement reached							
					Number (thousands)				Percent receiving			
	1986	1984	1982	1979	1986	1984	1982	1979	1986	1984	1982	1979
Total	16,547	14,761	14,209	12,025	5,883	5,492	5,939	5,350	35.6	37.2	41.8	44.5
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS												
Divorced	8,000	7,404	6,749	5,311	3,131	2,998	2,839	2,675	39.1	40.5	42.1	50.4
Married[1]	7,361	6,366	6,453	5,758	2,468	2,243	2,697	2,447	33.5	35.2	41.8	42.5
Widowed[2]	1,186	991	1,007	955	285	251	403	227	24.0	25.3	40.0	23.8
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	14,408	12,833	12,487	10,568	5,330	4,995	5,359	4,933	37.0	38.9	42.9	46.7
Black	1,832	1,669	1,521	1,307	459	436	508	355	25.1	26.1	33.4	27.2
Hispanic[3]	866	774	643	548	247	215	208	160	28.5	27.8	32.3	29.2
AGE												
18 to 29 years	2,046	2,249	2,302	2,067	511	645	532	902	25.0	28.7	23.1	43.6
30 to 39 years	4,950	4,373	4,180	3,273	1,844	1,766	2,043	1,686	37.3	40.4	48.9	51.5
40 years and over	9,550	8,139	7,727	6,684	3,528	3,081	3,365	2,762	36.9	37.9	43.5	41.3
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Less than 12 years	4,146	3,853	4,018	3,999	1,171	1,049	1,416	1,293	28.2	27.2	35.2	32.3
High school: 4 years	7,354	6,653	6,297	5,114	2,619	2,576	2,674	2,518	35.6	38.7	42.5	49.2
College: 1 to 3 years	3,091	2,533	2,432	1,849	1,182	1,030	1,087	919	38.2	40.7	44.7	49.7
4 years or more	1,955	1,721	1,463	1,062	911	837	763	619	46.6	48.6	52.2	58.3
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN FROM AN ABSENT FATHER												
No children	11,110	9,375	9,083	7,562	3,913	3,302	3,824	2,964	35.2	35.2	42.1	39.2
One or more children	5,436	5,385	5,127	4,462	1,970	2,190	2,116	2,386	36.2	40.7	41.3	53.5

[1]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[2]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

The survey also collected a limited amount of information from ever-divorced women on the type of property settlements they received following divorce. Property settlements were defined as a one-time cash settlement or other property (for example, house or other real estate, cars, or furniture). Only 36 percent of the 16.5 million women who had ever been divorced as of spring 1986 reported that they received some form of property settlement. (See table E.) Of women awarded a property settlement, about one-fourth reported receiving a "one-time" cash settlement as all or part of the award. (See table L.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AWARDED CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The award and receipt of child support payments varied widely according to women's characteristics, such as divorce status, race, education, age, and place of residence. (See table H.) Of the 8.8 million women with children from a father not living in the household, the ones more likely than average (61 percent) to have been awarded child support payments were ever-divorced[7] women, White women, women who had attended college, women over 30, and women living outside of central cities. Also more likely than average to have been awarded payments were women in managerial or technical occupations and homeowners. Of those awarded child support and due payments in 1985, the percent actually receiving payment was higher than average for women who were currently separated, had completed 4 or more years of college, and were technical workers.

For women who actually received child support payments in 1985, the mean amount tended to be higher for the groups that were more likely to be awarded and to receive payment. Among those with higher than average payment amounts ($2,220) were women with 4 or more years of college, women over the age of 40, and women in managerial occupations. In addition, women living outside central cities within metropolitan areas and women owning their own homes also received higher amounts than average. Those with lower than

[7]Ever-divorced mothers include those women currently divorced or remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

average payment amounts included never-married women, Black women, women who had not completed high school, and women under age 30. Also receiving lower than average payments were women in operator occupations, those who received government transfer payments, women living outside metropolitan areas and those who were renters.

As reported in 1986, the proportion of women awarded payments and the mean amounts received showed some variation by marital status. The award rate for ever-divorced mothers (82 percent) was higher than for currently separated or never-married mothers (43 percent and 18 percent, respectively). Never-married mothers received a lower mean amount ($1,150) of child support payments than did those of all other marital statuses combined ($2,290).

The award of payments for the support of children varied widely according to the race and Hispanic origin of the mother. Black mothers and Hispanic mothers living apart from the father of their children were much less likely than their White counterparts to be awarded child support. Approximately 71 percent of White mothers with children from an absent father were awarded child support payments, compared with 36 percent for Black and 42 percent for those of Hispanic origin. Once awarded, the recipiency rate did not vary by race or Hispanic origin. However, payment amounts for Black mothers were smaller, on the average, than for White mothers. (No statistically significant difference was discerned between Black and Hispanic women for either award rate or payment amount.)

Award status also differed by the educational attainment of the mother. Those who were not high school graduates were less likely to be awarded and to receive child support for their children than those with college education. In addition, their support payments ($1,840) were lower than for more highly educated mothers ($2,630). There are several potential explanations for the relationship between educational attainment and recipiency rates and average child support payments. In

FIGURE 6.
Percentage of Women Due Child Support Payments in 1985, by Proportion of Payment Received and Type of Arrangement

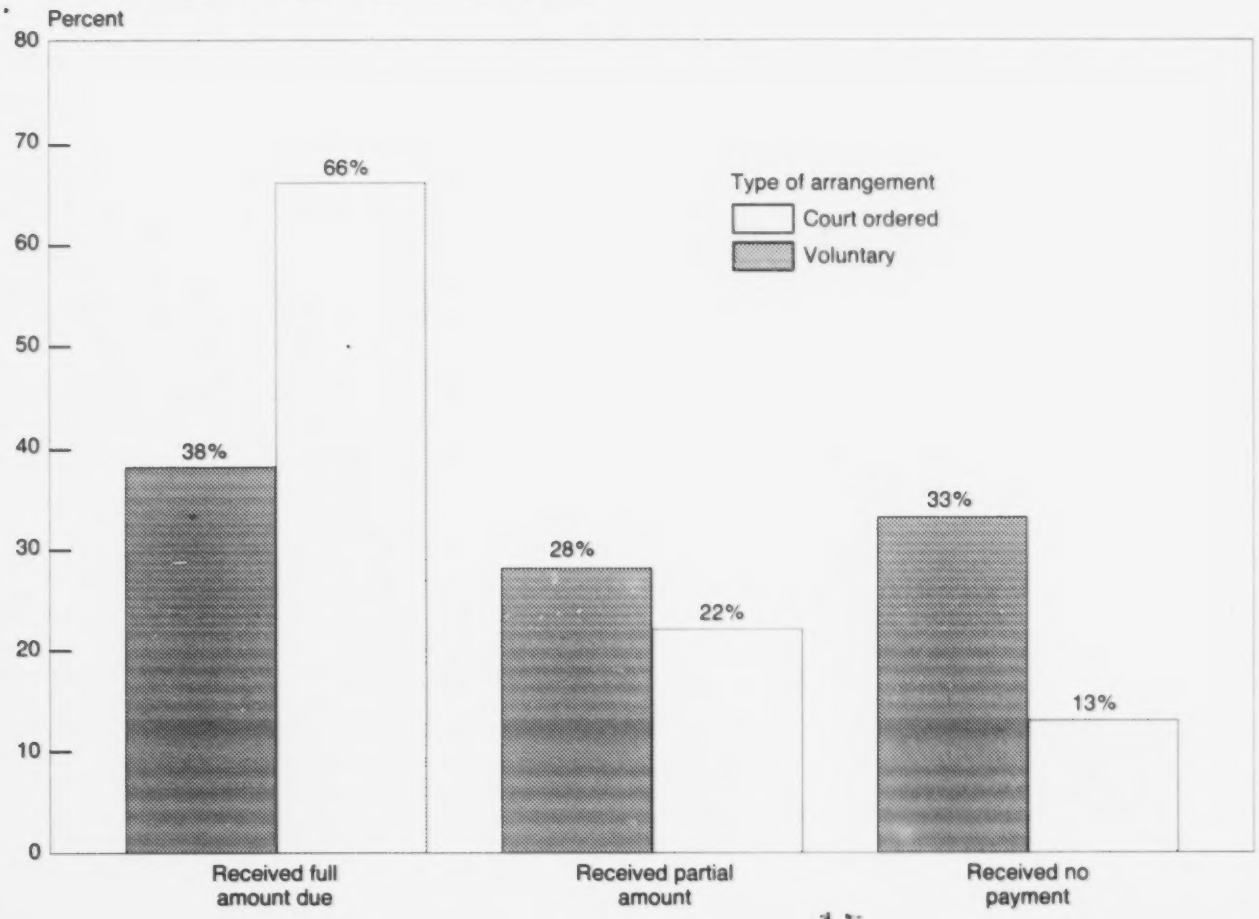


Table F. **Child Support Award Status and Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award, by Selected Characteristics of Women**

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Awarded child support payments		
		Total (thous.)	Health insurance included in child support award	
			Number (thous.)	Percent of total awarded
Total	8,808	5,396	2,402	44.5
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS[1]				
Married[2]	2,322	1,904	818	43.0
Divorced	3,045	2,492	1,255	50.4
Separated	1,363	587	224	38.2
Never married	2,009	370	90	24.3
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN				
White	6,341	4,476	2,167	48.4
Black	2,310	839	214	25.5
Hispanic[3]	813	342	86	25.1
AGE				
18 to 29 years	2,887	1,288	501	38.9
30 to 39 years	3,614	2,547	1,142	44.8
40 years and over	2,307	1,561	758	48.6
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Less than 12 years	2,230	1,009	343	34.0
High school: 4 years	4,176	2,645	1,207	45.6
College: 1 to 3 years	1,653	1,169	539	46.1
4 years or more	748	573	312	54.5
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN PRESENT FROM AN ABSENT FATHER				
One child	4,607	2,783	1,161	41.7
Two children	2,879	1,953	935	47.9
Three children	867	502	224	44.6
Four children or more	456	159	81	50.9

[1]Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

general, there is a positive correlation between the educational attainment of husbands and wives. Since more highly educated husbands are more likely to have higher incomes, they are also more likely to be in a better economic position to provide child support payments. Also, it is possible that women with higher levels of educational attainment are more effective in using the legal system to obtain and assure receipt of support payments. However, the survey design did not allow these hypotheses to be tested directly.

Another factor related to the payment of child support is the number of children the mother has living with her in the absence of their father. Women with three children or fewer were more likely than those with four or more to be awarded payments. As is to be expected, average child support payments for mothers with only one child were lower than those with two or more children present. However, there was no significant difference in the mean support payments between women with three or four or more children present.

As might be expected, the age of the mother was related to the awarding of child support payments for her children. About 69 percent of women 30 and over with children from an absent father were awarded payments, compared with 45 percent of younger women. However, for those women who were awarded payments and due them in 1985, there was no significant difference in recipiency according to the mother's age. Age was positively associated with the amount received, with women under 30 years of age receiving $1,470, on the average, while those between 30 and 39 averaged $2,400 and those 40 years and over averaged $2,560. One can hypothesize that the older the absent fathers, the more likely they would be to have advanced farther in their line of work. Their correspondingly higher incomes should make them better able to support their children than younger absent fathers.

Table G. **Child Support Award Status and Reason for Nonaward, by Selected Characteristics of Women**

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Not awarded child support payments				
		Total (thous.)	Reason for non-award (percent)			
			Final agreement pending	Property settlement or joint custody in lieu	Did not want award	Wanted but could not obtain award[1]
Total	8,808	3,411	9.6	5.0	36.9	48.5
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS[2]						
Married[3]	2,322	418	3.8	14.1	44.5	37.6
Divorced	3,045	553	3.6	12.5	39.2	44.7
Separated	1,363	776	25.1	3.4	19.7	51.8
Never married	2,009	1,639	6.0	0.9	42.2	51.0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN						
White	6,341	1,865	12.5	8.5	38.1	40.9
Black	2,310	1,471	6.0	0.9	34.4	58.8
Hispanic[4]	813	471	10.4	2.8	31.4	55.2
AGE						
18 to 29 years	2,887	1,599	14.6	2.1	35.3	47.9
30 to 39 years	3,614	1,066	6.6	6.6	41.0	46.0
40 years and over	2,307	746	3.5	9.0	34.3	53.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Less than 12 years	2,230	1,221	9.1	3.5	30.8	56.6
High school: 4 years	4,176	1,531	10.1	5.4	40.7	43.9
College: 1 to 3 years	1,653	484	10.3	5.8	35.5	48.6
4 years or more	748	175	8.6	10.9	49.1	31.4
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN PRESENT FROM AN ABSENT FATHER						
One child	4,607	1,824	10.6	5.4	40.2	43.8
Two children	2,879	926	9.4	5.7	34.1	50.9
Three children	867	364	5.5	4.9	30.2	59.3
Four children or more	456	297	9.1	1.0	33.0	56.6

[1]Agreement not sought or reached because of inability to locate father, establish paternity, or some other reason.
[2]Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

The awarding and receipt of child support payments showed some variation by type of residence and tenure. Mothers who lived inside central cities within metropolitan areas were less likely to be awarded payments than women whose residence was outside of central cities. This finding may be correlated with the relatively high concentration of Black families in central cities, since a smaller proportion of Black women were awarded child support for their children than were other women. Women who owned homes were more likely to be awarded and to receive child support payments, and the average payments received were higher ($2,460) than for those who were renters ($1,930).

The occupation of the mother showed some correlation with the awarding and receipt of child support. Women in managerial and technical occupations were more likely to be awarded payments than were women in service or operator occupations. Average payment amounts received by women in managerial and technical occupations ($2,430) were higher than amounts received by service workers and operators ($1,910).

Award and receipt of child support differed according to whether or not the child's mother was an earner. A higher percentage of women with earnings in 1985 had been awarded or had agreements to receive child support payments than women who did not receive any income from this source (68 percent versus 45 percent). The actual child support recipiency rate for women with agreements was not significantly different for women with earnings than without. However, average payment amount received was higher for earner status.

Table H. Child Support Payments Awarded and Received—Women With Children Present, by Selected Characteristics for All Women and Women with Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Percent awarded child support payments[1]	Supposed to receive child support in 1985			
			Total (thous.)	Received child support in 1985		
				Percent	Mean child support	Mean total money income
ALL WOMEN						
Total	8,808	61.3	4,381	74.0	$2,215	$14,776
Current Marital Status						
Married[2]	2,322	82.0	1,416	68.5	1,966	13,512
Divorced	3,045	81.8	2,179	75.1	2,538	16,778
Separated	1,363	43.1	453	84.3	2,082	12,642
Widowed[3]	69	(B)	30	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	2,009	18.4	303	76.2	1,147	9,675
Race and Hispanic Origin						
White	6,341	70.6	3,651	74.6	2,294	15,052
Black	2,310	36.3	657	72.0	1,754	13,297
Hispanic[4]	813	42.1	282	68.1	2,011	11,505
Age						
18 to 29 years	2,887	44.6	1,089	71.3	1,467	10,886
30 to 39 years	3,614	70.5	2,182	73.6	2,397	15,513
40 years and over	2,307	67.7	1,110	77.6	2,552	16,913
Years of School Completed						
Less than 12 years	2,230	45.2	750	67.1	1,835	9,144
High school: 4 years	4,176	63.3	2,152	74.3	2,040	13,577
College: 1 to 3 years	1,653	70.7	1,003	74.6	2,447	17,014
4 yrs. or more	748	76.6	476	82.1	2,978	22,639
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father						
One child	4,607	60.4	2,146	72.0	1,679	14,151
Two children	2,879	67.8	1,659	77.7	2,597	15,259
Three children	867	57.9	426	71.8	2,800	16,319
Four children or more	456	34.9	150	68.7	3,739	13,544
Residence						
Inside metropolitan areas	6,982	60.4	3,442	74.5	2,339	15,540
Inside central cities	3,576	49.9	1,460	72.5	2,206	14,407
Outside central cities	3,406	71.4	1,982	76.0	2,431	16,337
Outside metropolitan areas	1,825	64.7	939	72.1	1,748	11,881
Tenure						
Owner occupied	4,192	71.9	2,402	74.4	2,460	16,336
Renter occupied	4,496	51.4	1,922	73.5	1,926	12,976
Occupier paid no cash rent	120	60.0	57	(B)	(B)	(B)
Region						
Northeast	1,651	52.9	701	82.0	2,419	15,030
Midwest	2,251	63.3	1,134	73.2	2,126	14,578
South	3,222	61.3	1,589	75.5	2,135	13,797
West	1,684	66.7	956	66.6	2,300	16,651
Occupation of Longest Job in 1985						
Total[5]	6,243	68.2	3,515	75.2	2,277	16,972
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1,196	74.8	759	78.1	2,838	22,994
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2,672	72.5	1,598	79.2	2,246	16,981
Service occupations	1,430	58.7	676	67.2	1,930	10,782
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	48	(B)	24	(B)	(B)	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	188	60.6	93	73.1	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	709	61.9	365	67.1	1,867	14,374

Table H. **Child Support Payments Awarded and Received—Women With Children Present, by Selected Characteristics for All Women and Women with Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985**—Continued

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Percent awarded child support payments[1]	Supposed to receive child support in 1985			
			Total (thous.)	Received child support in 1985		
				Percent	Mean child support	Mean total money income
ALL WOMEN—Con.						
Type of Income in 1985						
With earnings	6,222	68.1	3,504	75.3	$2,279	$17,007
With other income[6]	4,876	75.9	3,216	82.1	2,279	17,007
With government transfer payments	1,260	55.8	576	67.9	1,932	12,871
With other unearned income	3,889	80.3	2,704	82.8	2,372	17,795
Without other income	1,345	40.1	287	(X)	(X)	(X)
Without earnings[6]	2,586	44.8	877	68.9	1,935	5,026
With government transfer payments	1,625	34.5	444	67.8	1,831	6,536
With other unearned income	803	72.9	472	83.9	1,923	5,048
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985						
Total	2,797	40.4	905	65.7	1,383	5,130
Current Marital Status						
Married[2]	180	67.2	81	61.7	(B)	(B)
Divorced	795	71.9	499	60.3	1,522	5,295
Separated	646	34.2	158	73.4	1,503	4,994
Widowed[3]	18	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	1,159	17.9	163	75.5	900	5,450
Race and Hispanic Origin						
White	1,569	50.2	631	65.1	1,463	5,005
Black	1,190	27.1	257	67.7	1,085	5,403
Hispanic[4]	414	24.2	74	(B)	(B)	(B)
Age						
18 to 29 years	1,419	33.1	368	65.5	963	4,853
30 to 39 years	920	52.7	405	63.7	1,674	5,634
40 years and over	458	38.4	131	73.3	1,649	4,473
Years of School Completed						
Less than 12 years	1,244	32.5	307	62.9	1,350	5,103
High school: 4 years	1,188	44.5	437	68.4	1,319	5,072
College: 1 to 3 years	333	53.2	149	63.1	1,661	5,393
4 years or more	32	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	(B)
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father						
One child	1,185	40.3	359	65.7	1,112	4,531
Two children	940	47.1	362	68.2	1,580	5,004
Three children	400	37.3	125	56.0	(B)	(B)
Four children or more	272	22.1	59	(B)	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.
[1]Award status as of spring 1986.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[6]Detail does not add to total because some women may have more than one or none of the specified type.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AWARDED CHILD SUPPORT BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1985

Of the 8.8 million mothers of children with an absent father, about 2.8 million, or about 32 percent, had incomes below the poverty level in 1985. (See tables H and I.) Their overall poverty rate showed no statistically significant increase from the 1983 rate. Of the 2.8 million mothers in poverty, 1.1 million (40 percent) had child support awards or agreements. Thirty-seven percent of the 1.1 million had health insurance included in the award. The award rates showed no significant difference from those of the previous survey.

Among mothers below the poverty level, 60 percent were not awarded child support, compared with 39 percent of all mothers. Fifty-eight percent of the poor who were not awarded support wanted child support awards. Only 29 percent of poor mothers without awards did not want awards, and the remaining 13 percent were either awaiting awards, had joint custody, or accepted property settlements instead.

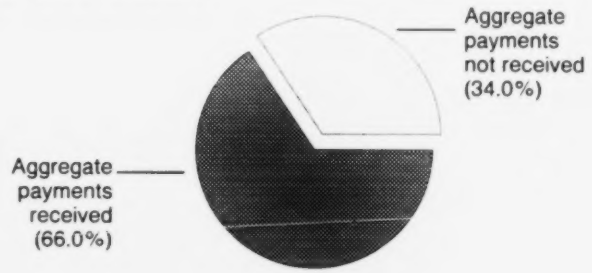
The poverty rate for mothers with children from an absent father varied considerably according to child support award status. The poverty rate for women who were awarded child support payments was 21 percent. In contrast, about 49 percent of those who were not awarded payments were below the poverty level.

Of those below the poverty level, the variation in award of child support according to the mothers' characteristics paralleled that for all women. For example, ever-divorced mothers were more likely to be awarded payments (72 percent) than were separated mothers (34 percent) or the never married (only 18 percent). White women below the poverty level were more likely to have payment awards than Black or Hispanic women. (However, there was no statistically significant difference between Black and Hispanic women). Those who had not completed high school were also less likely to have awards than those with at least a high school education. Because of the small sample size, statistically significant differences in recipiency rates and the amount of child support payments by race and Hispanic origin for women in poverty could not be determined.

THE DEFICIT IN CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS

As mentioned above, the average child support payment for the 3.2 million women who actually received payments in 1985 was $2,220. Their average total money income was $14,780. (See table J.) However, for the 4.4 million women who were supposed to receive payments in 1985 (which includes the 1.1 million women who did *not* receive payments), the overall average amount of child support was $1,640, the mean total income was $13,750. Table J shows the average payment that would have been received if the full amount due had been paid. For example, the mean child support payments to all mothers who were supposed to receive them would have been $2,500. The magnitude of the child support payments that were due but were not received for the year 1985 may be illustrated more clearly as follows: The aggregate amount of child support payments due in 1985 was $10.9 billion, but actual payments received amounted to only about $7.2 billion during that year.[8] (See figure 7.) The complete payment of child support to women below the poverty level, however, would have had little impact on their poverty status. Even if the women awarded and due payment in 1985 had received all the payments they were supposed to receive, the change in their poverty rate would not have been statistically significant. (See table 6.)

FIGURE 7.
Aggregate Child Support Payments Due Women with Children from Absent Fathers in 1985
(Percent received)



Base: $10.9 billion child support payments due.

The size of the deficit between payments due and received in 1985 as reported by this survey varied by the type of child support arrangement. About three-fifths of the women who were supposed to receive child support payments in 1985 had a "court-ordered" agreement. The mean amount received under a court-ordered agreement was $1,350 in 1985. If the full amount of payments due had been received, the average payment would have been $2,390. Therefore, women with court orders received, on average, only 56 percent of the amount they were due.

Women who were supposed to receive child support payments under a voluntary written agreement generally fared better than women who were awarded payments by the courts. Their mean child support payment

[8]The aggregate payments due refer only to the total due for the income year 1985 based on the information reported by the women in the survey; arrearages are not included in the aggregate figure.

The deficit as computed here is only the difference between awarded payments (or payments agreed to) and actual payments. It does not reflect any value judgment as to the reasonableness or adequacy of the awards, either at the time of the award or for the future when circumstances may have changed.

Table I. **Number of Women Below the Poverty Level and Poverty Rate in 1985, by Child Support Award Status and Selected Characteristics**

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986)

Characteristic	Total		Payments agreed to or awarded						Not awarded	
			Total		Supposed to receive payments in 1985					
					Received payments		Did not receive payments			
	Number (thous.)	Poverty rate	Number (thous.)	Poverty rate	Number (thous.)	Poverty rate	Number (thous.)	Poverty rate	Number (thous.)	Poverty rate
Total	2,797	31.8	1,130	20.9	595	18.3	310	27.2	1,668	48.9
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS[1]										
Married[2]	180	7.8	121	6.4	50	5.2	31	6.9	59	14.1
Divorced	795	26.1	572	23.0	301	18.4	198	36.6	223	40.3
Separated	646	47.4	221	37.6	116	30.4	41	(B)	425	54.8
Never married	1,159	57.7	207	55.9	123	53.2	40	(B)	952	58.1
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
White	1,569	24.7	787	17.6	411	15.1	221	23.8	782	41.9
Black	1,190	51.5	322	38.4	174	36.8	83	45.1	868	59.0
Hispanic[3]	414	50.9	100	29.2	43	22.4	31	34.4	314	66.7
AGE										
18 to 29 years	1,419	49.2	469	36.4	241	31.0	128	41.0	951	59.5
30 to 39 years	920	25.5	485	19.0	258	16.1	147	25.4	435	40.8
40 years and over	458	19.9	176	11.3	96	11.1	35	14.1	282	37.8
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Less than 12 years	1,244	55.8	404	40.0	194	38.6	113	45.7	840	68.8
High school: 4 years	1,188	28.4	529	20.0	299	18.7	138	25.0	660	43.1
College: 1 to 3 yrs.	333	20.1	177	15.1	94	12.6	55	21.6	156	32.2
4 years or more	32	4.3	20	3.5	8	2.0	5	5.9	12	6.9
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN FROM AN ABSENT FATHER										
One child	1,185	25.7	478	17.2	236	15.3	122	20.3	707	38.8
Two children	940	32.7	443	22.7	247	19.2	115	31.1	497	53.7
Three children	400	46.1	149	29.7	70	22.9	55	45.8	252	69.2
Four children or more	272	59.6	60	37.7	41	39.8	18	(B)	212	71.4

B Base less than 75,000.
[1]Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

was $2,190 compared with the mean for women with a "court-ordered" agreement ($1,350). If women with a voluntary written agreement had received the full payments due, the average amount would have been $520 higher ($2,710). Therefore, these women received 81 percent of the average payment amount they were due for their children, in sharp contrast with women who had court-ordered payments. In addition, women with voluntary written agreements generally had higher total money incomes than women with court-ordered agreements. (See table J.)

Not only was there variation in the receipt of child support for all women due payments by the type of agreement (court-ordered or voluntary written agreement), but differences were also observed by the method of payment. The mean payment was $1,840 when received directly from the father, compared with $1,340 when received through a court or public agency; the comparable amounts actually due were $2,660 and $2,240, respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AWARDED ALIMONY PAYMENTS

Of the 19.2 million ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986, only about 15 percent were awarded or had an agreement to receive alimony or maintenance payments. The proportion showed little variation by demographic or economic characteristics. (See table K.) However, women who were more likely

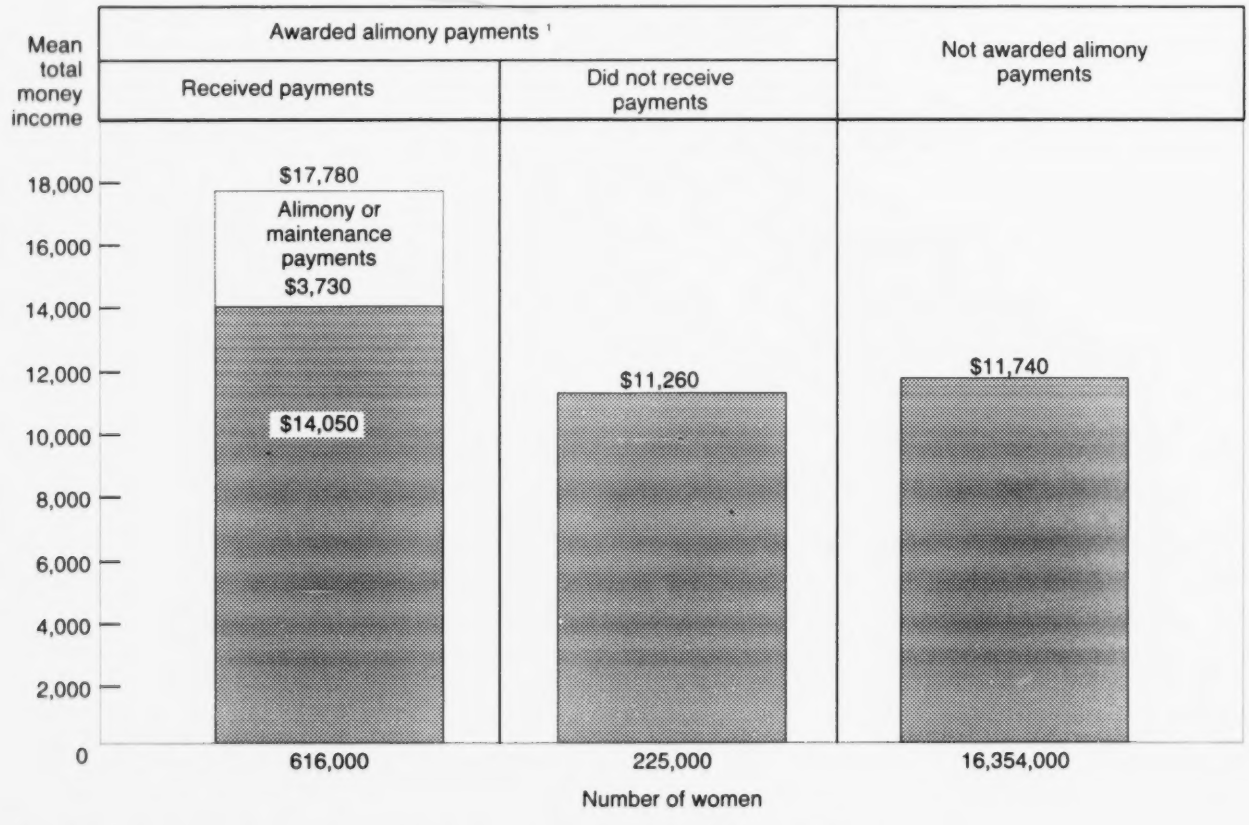
Table J. **Mean Child Support and Total Money Income of Women Due Child Support Payments in 1985, by Type of Arrangement and Method of Payment**

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986)

Characteristic	Total due payments		Actual amount of payments received		If full amount of payments had been received	
	Number (thous.)	Percent distribution	Mean child support payments received[1]	Mean total money income	Mean child support payments due	Mean total money income
All payments[2]	4,381	100.0	$1,640	$13,753	$2,495	$14,616
TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT						
Court ordered	2,751	62.8	1,345	13,192	2,393	14,247
Voluntary	1,441	32.9	2,187	14,900	2,706	15,428
METHOD OF PAYMENT						
Directly from father	2,286	52.2	1,840	15,062	2,660	15,894
Through a court or public agency	2,027	46.3	1,336	12,183	2,240	13,090

[1]Mean amount based on all women due payments, whether or not payments were received.
[2]Includes a small number of women whose arrangement type was "other" or whose method of payment was by "some other method," not shown separately.

FIGURE 8.
Mean Income of Ever-Divorced or Currently Separated Women: 1985



[1] Excludes women who were awarded payments but were not supposed to receive them in 1985.

Table K. **Alimony Payments Awarded and Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women**

(Ever-divorced and currently separated women as of spring 1986)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Percent awarded alimony payments	Supposed to receive alimony in 1985			
			Total (thous.)	Received alimony in 1985		
				Percent	Mean alimony payments	Mean total money income
Total	19,156	14.6	840	73.3	$3,733	$17,781
MARITAL STATUS[1]						
Married[2]	7,361	13.8	89	58.4	(B)	(B)
Divorced	8,000	17.1	604	73.3	3,975	19,425
Separated	2,610	10.0	146	82.2	3,083	12,891
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN						
White	16,039	15.8	752	74.3	3,858	18,012
Black	2,766	8.0	70	(B)	(B)	(B)
Hispanic[3]	1,196	11.0	42	(B)	(B)	(B)
AGE						
18 to 29 years	2,817	7.7	107	57.9	(B)	(B)
30 to 39 years	5,678	10.9	270	72.2	3,200	16,912
40 years and over	10,662	18.5	464	77.2	4,365	19,821
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Less than 12 years	5,069	11.8	144	67.4	3,574	11,051
High school: 4 years	8,378	15.3	383	71.8	2,588	14,420
College: 1 to 3 years	3,558	15.2	161	73.9	5,907	22,006
4 years or more	2,150	17.7	152	82.2	4,300	26,376
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN FROM AN ABSENT FATHER						
No children	12,357	16.4	452	71.2	4,241	18,086
One or more children	6,799	11.4	388	75.5	3,174	17,445
YEAR OF DIVORCE OR SEPARATION						
1980 and later	7,764	12.4	559	78.4	4,046	18,049
1975 to 1979	3,921	11.2	134	65.7	3,245	17,012
1970 to 1974	2,469	18.9	99	59.6	(B)	(B)
Before 1970	5,002	18.7	48	(B)	(B)	(B)
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1985						
Worked	13,047	14.6	619	74.8	3,834	20,933
Full time	10,177	14.3	455	72.7	4,006	23,952
Part time	2,869	15.7	164	80.5	3,404	13,354
Did not work	6,110	14.7	221	69.2	3,425	8,245
WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE OR AT TIME OF SEPARATION						
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	15,167	13.0	580	69.5	3,504	19,031
Worked at time of separation	12,008	12.4	441	69.8	3,201	19,775
Worked at full-time jobs	10,110	11.8	334	67.1	3,311	21,083
Worked at part-time jobs	1,899	15.6	107	78.5	2,909	16,276
Did not work at time of separation	7,148	18.3	399	76.9	4,266	15,778
Did not work during 5 years prior or at time of separation	3,989	20.7	260	81.5	4,167	15,408

B Base less than 75,000.

[1]Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

[3]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

than average (15 percent) to have an award were White women, women over the age of 40, women who had completed 4 or more years of college, women who were divorced or separated prior to 1975, and those not working at or during the 5-year interval prior to the time of the separation. Among those less likely than average to receive an award were currently separated women, Black women, and women under 30 years of age. Also less likely were women who had not graduated from high school, women with one or more children present

from an absent father, and women who were working at the time of separation.

The overall award and recipiency rates for alimony as reported in 1986 was not significantly different from that reported in 1984. The percent of women receiving alimony payments showed no difference between 1983 and 1985 (from 77 to 73 percent).

Overall, the average alimony payment in 1985 showed no statistically significant change from 1983. There were few significant changes in average amounts received between the two years (after adjusting for inflation) according to women's characteristics.[9]

As reported in the 1986 survey, award and receipt of alimony payments varied by the women's work experience. Women who worked during the 5-year period prior to the time of separation and those who worked full time at separation were less likely to be awarded payments (12 percent) than women who did not work during the 5 years prior to separation or who worked only part time at separation (21 percent). This is consistent with the notion of alimony as a transitional payment, that is, a support payment for the woman during a period of training or retraining prior to entering the labor force or until the event of remarriage. Moreover, wives working part time contribute a smaller proportion of the family income, on average, than those who work full time. Since the pattern of working part time may continue after divorce, alimony can provide a substantial part of their livelihood. Actual recipiency of payments differed somewhat according to the work status of the woman at the time of separation. About 79 percent of women working part time at the time of separation received payments in 1985, compared with about 70 percent for all other women. However, there was no significant difference in recipiency rates according to work status in 1985. Conversely, the average amount of alimony payment received did not vary by the woman's work status at the time of separation. Women who worked in 1985 received $3,830 compared with $3,430 for women who

[9]See Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 152, table H.

Table L. **Receipt and Type of Property Settlement, by Selected Characteristics of Ever-Divorced Women**

(Ever-divorced women as of spring 1986)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	No settlement reached (thous.)	Property settlement reached			
			Total (thous.)	Type of settlement (percent)		
				Cash[1] only	Other types[2] only	Cash[1] and other types[2]
Total	16,547	10,663	5,883	21.6	74.2	4.2
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS						
Divorced	8,000	4,869	3,131	23.5	73.1	3.4
Married[3]	7,361	4,893	2,468	20.5	74.6	4.9
Widowed[4]	1,186	901	285	10.5	82.1	7.4
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN						
White	14,408	9,078	5,330	22.1	75.2	2.7
Black	1,832	1,373	459	14.6	66.0	19.4
Hispanic[5]	866	619	247	19.0	76.1	4.5
AGE						
18 to 29 years	2,046	1,535	511	24.7	73.4	2.0
30 to 39 years	4,950	3,106	1,844	23.2	74.8	2.1
40 years and over	9,550	6,022	3,528	20.4	74.0	5.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Less than 12 years	4,146	2,975	1,171	18.6	76.1	5.3
High school: 4 years	7,354	4,735	2,619	20.8	74.7	4.5
College: 1 to 3 years	3,091	1,910	1,182	22.1	73.9	3.9
4 years or more	1,955	1,044	911	27.3	70.4	2.3
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN FROM AN ABSENT FATHER						
No children	11,110	7,197	3,913	21.3	73.8	5.0
One or more children	5,436	3,466	1,970	22.3	75.0	2.7

[1]A one-time cash settlement.
[2]Other property (e.g., house, other real estate, cars, or furnishing).
[3]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[5]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

did not work in that year. Although the difference in the mean incomes were not statistically significant, the lower average payment amount may be reflective of other factors, such as the current marital status of the women (for the remarried) or of the ex-husband's economic situation, a factor which this survey cannot measure.

Of the 19.2 million ever-divorced or currently separated women, 3.7 million (or 19 percent) were living below the poverty line. Of the 3.7 million poor, only 12 percent were awarded alimony payments as of spring 1986. Of the 175,000 poor women due payments in 1985, about 6 out of 10 received some amount of payment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN RECEIVING PROPERTY SETTLEMENTS

For the 16.5 million ever-divorced women as of spring 1986, whether a woman was more or less likely than average to receive a property settlement varied according to her demographic characteristics. (See table L.) Women more likely than average (36 percent) to have a property settlement were currently divorced women and women with 4 or more years of college. Among those less likely than average to have received a property settlement were women under 30 years of age and those who had not completed high school.

Women with property settlements averaged better in terms of both total income and recipiency of support payments. For example, the average total income of women with property settlements ($14,970) was higher than those without settlements ($11,850). Of women awarded a property settlement, 25 percent also received some form of support payment (alimony for herself and/or child support for her children) in 1985. This compares with only 14 percent of the ever-divorced women without a settlement.

In 1986, the proportion of women receiving a property settlement showed some variation when viewed by selected characteristics of the women. For example, property settlement awards varied by current marital status. Currently divorced women were more likely to report receiving a property settlement (39 percent) than either married women (34 percent) or widowed women (24 percent).

Settlement rates also differed by age and educational attainment of the woman. Women under 30 were less likely to have settlements (25 percent) than women over 30 years of age (37 percent). Women without a high school education were less likely to have a property settlement (28 percent) than women who had high school degrees but who had not completed college (36 percent) or college graduates (47 percent).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

The data on child support and alimony were collected in a special supplement to the April 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS). All women 18 years of age and older were within the universe for the supplemental questions. The presence of own children under 21 years of age whose father did not live in the same household determined whether or not a woman was eligible for the questions on child support. Marital status and divorce history determined whether or not a woman was eligible for the questions on alimony and property settlements. The supplemental questions were placed on the April CPS so that this information could be combined with information previously collected in the March CPS on annual work experience, income, and poverty status.

REVISED SURVEY PROCEDURES

The note at the beginning of this report indicates revisions to survey procedures for the CPS, and the fact that the child support, alimony, and property settlement data in this report are the first based entirely on the revised sample design. This revision was the change from the 1970 census sample design to a sample design based on the 1980 census.

During the period from April 1984 through June 1985, the Bureau of the Census systematically introduced a new sample design for the Current Population Survey. The purposes of this new sample design were to update the sampling frame to the 1980-census base, to improve survey efficiency, and to improve the quality of the survey estimates. The new sample design may have small effects on estimates of income, including income from child support and alimony payments.

CHANGES IN THE APRIL 1986 CPS SURVEY

In an attempt to improve reporting and the useability of the data, a minor modification was made to one question from the previous survey. (See Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 148, "Appendix C.")

The change was made to the item which ascertains the reason for non-award for those women with children present from absent fathers who were not awarded child support for their children. In the previous survey, women interviewed were asked to indicate the reason for non-award, either by specifying one of the six response categories or by indicating there was "some other reason." In the 1984 survey, if the respondent indicated that there was "some other reason," she was not asked to specify what that reason was. A substantial portion of those responding to this item simply indicated that there was "some other reason" for non-award.

For the 1986 CPS, the same individual response categories from the 1984 CPS were retained; however, the requirement was added that when a respondent answered "some other reason," the interviewer was to ask the respondent to specify what that reason was.

Likely as a result of the change, a lower proportion of women interviewed in 1986 responded that the reason for non-award was "other" than did those interviewed in 1984. The proportion of women identifying one of the six specified categories as their reason for non-award was thereby increased from that of the previous survey. Thus, when comparing the data from 1986 on reason for non-award to the data collected in 1984, the reader should keep in mind the effect on the data of the change in the wording of that item.

CHANGES IN THE MARCH CPS SURVEY

The Census Bureau made a revision to the March CPS income supplement questionnaire in an effort to adapt to continually rising levels of annual income. Beginning with the March 1986 CPS, the question which covers the amount of earnings received from the employer or own business for which the respondent worked the longest during the previous calendar year was modified to permit coding of earnings amounts to a maximum of $299,999. Prior to March 1986, procedures allowed for coding of amounts to a maximum of $99,999. This change in the questionnaire causes a break in the time series for some income measures. For detailed information on this change, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 154, "Revisions to the Earnings Question on the March 1986 CPS," page 4.

NOTE TO USERS

We are interested in your reaction to the usefulness of the information presented here and to the content of the survey questionnaire. (See the facsimile in the appendix.) We welcome the opportunity to improve our survey work, so please send your suggestions or comments to:

Mary F. Henson
Income Statistics Branch
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Table 1. Child Support Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total		Child support payments—									
			Agreed to or awarded								Not awarded	
			Total[1]		Supposed to receive payments in 1985							
					Total		Received payments		Did not receive payments			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
ALL WOMEN												
Total	8 808	218	5 396	174	4 381	158	3 243	137	1 138	82	3 411	140
Current Marital Status												
Married[2]	2 322	116	1 904	106	1 416	91	970	76	447	52	418	59
Separated	1 363	90	587	59	453	52	382	48	71	(B)	776	68
Divorced	3 045	133	2 492	120	2 179	113	1 637	98	541	57	553	57
Widowed[3]	69	(B)	43	(B)	30	(B)	23	(B)	7	(B)	26	(B)
Never married	2 009	108	370	47	303	42	231	37	72	(B)	1 639	98
Race and Hispanic Origin												
White	6 341	188	4 476	159	3 651	145	2 722	126	929	74	1 865	104
Black	2 310	128	839	82	657	73	473	62	184	39	1 471	106
Hispanic origin[4]	813	101	342	68	282	62	192	52	90	36	471	79
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	6 982	196	4 215	155	3 442	141	2 566	122	877	72	2 767	127
Inside central cities	3 576	143	1 783	102	1 460	93	1 059	79	402	49	1 793	102
Outside central cities	3 406	140	2 432	119	1 982	108	1 507	94	475	53	974	76
Outside metropolitan areas	1 825	127	1 181	102	939	91	677	78	262	48	645	76
Region												
Northeast	1 651	85	873	62	701	56	575	51	126	24	778	59
Midwest	2 251	110	1 424	88	1 134	79	830	67	304	41	827	67
South	3 222	138	1 975	109	1 589	98	1 200	85	389	49	1 246	87
West	1 684	103	1 124	84	956	78	637	64	319	45	560	60
Age												
18 to 29 years	2 887	129	1 288	87	1 089	80	777	68	312	43	1 599	97
30 to 39 years	3 614	144	2 547	122	2 182	113	1 605	97	578	59	1 066	79
40 years and over	2 307	116	1 561	96	1 110	81	861	71	249	38	746	66
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father												
One child	4 604	162	2 783	127	2 146	112	1 545	95	601	60	1 822	103
Two children	2 881	129	1 953	107	1 659	99	1 289	87	370	47	928	74
Three children	867	72	502	55	426	50	306	43	120	27	364	47
Four children or more	456	52	159	31	150	30	103	25	47	(B)	297	42
Years of School Completed												
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	618	61	243	38	181	33	113	26	67	(B)	375	47
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 613	97	766	67	570	58	390	48	180	33	846	71
4 years	4 176	154	2 645	124	2 152	112	1 600	97	552	57	1 531	95
College: 1 to 3 years	1 653	98	1 169	83	1 003	77	748	67	255	39	484	54
4 years or more	748	67	573	58	476	53	391	48	85	22	175	32
Year of Divorce or Separation[5]												
1980 and later	3 805	148	2 784	127	2 430	119	1 911	106	519	56	1 021	78
1975 to 1979	1 635	98	1 243	86	1 043	78	716	65	327	44	392	48
1970 to 1974	886	72	690	64	456	52	282	41	174	32	196	34
Before 1970	473	53	309	43	148	30	103	25	46	(B)	164	31
Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award												
Health insurance included	(X)	(X)	2 402	116	2 047	109	1 706	100	341	45	(X)	(X)
Health insurance not included	(X)	(X)	2 995	132	2 333	117	1 536	95	797	69	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Child Support Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total		Child support payments—									
			Agreed to or awarded								Not awarded	
			Total[1]		Supposed to receive payments in 1985							
					Total		Received payments		Did not receive payments			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
ALL WOMEN—Con.												
Work Experience in 1985												
Worked	6 244	186	4 255	156	3 515	142	2 645	124	870	72	1 989	108
Worked at full-time jobs	4 787	165	3 301	138	2 761	126	2 129	111	631	61	1 486	93
50 to 52 weeks	3 395	140	2 455	119	2 079	110	1 631	98	447	52	941	75
49 weeks or less	1 392	90	846	71	682	64	498	54	184	33	546	57
Worked at part-time jobs	1 457	93	954	75	754	67	515	55	239	38	503	55
50 to 52 weeks	543	57	402	49	314	43	223	36	92	23	141	29
49 weeks or less	914	74	552	57	440	51	293	42	147	30	362	46
Did not work	2 563	122	1 141	82	866	72	598	60	268	40	1 422	91
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[5]												
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	5 424	174	4 086	153	3 328	138	2 443	119	886	72	1 337	89
Worked at time of separation	4 037	152	3 071	133	2 514	121	1 878	105	636	61	966	76
Worked at full-time jobs	3 196	136	2 421	119	1 970	107	1 455	92	515	55	775	68
Worked at part-time jobs	841	71	650	62	544	57	423	50	121	27	191	34
Did not work at time of separation	2 762	126	1 956	107	1 564	96	1 134	82	430	51	806	69
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	1 375	90	940	75	749	67	569	58	180	33	435	51
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985												
Total[6]	6 243	186	4 255	156	3 515	142	2 645	124	870	72	1 988	108
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 196	84	895	73	759	67	593	59	166	31	302	42
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 672	124	1 938	106	1 598	97	1 266	86	332	44	734	66
Service occupations	1 430	92	839	70	676	63	454	52	222	36	591	59
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	48	(B)	32	(B)	24	(B)	19	(B)	5	(B)	16	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	188	33	114	26	93	24	68	(B)	25	(B)	74	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	709	65	439	51	365	47	245	38	121	27	271	40
Income in 1985												
Without income	433	51	186	31	77	21	(X)	(X)	77	21	267	40
With income	9 375	213	5 230	172	4 304	156	3 243	137	1 061	79	3 144	135
$1 to $999 or loss	405	49	228	37	156	30	78	22	78	22	176	32
$1,000 to $1,999	394	48	207	35	146	29	98	24	48	(B)	187	33
$2,000 to $2,999	581	59	257	39	219	38	162	31	57	(B)	324	44
$3,000 to $3,999	556	57	235	37	178	33	113	26	65	(B)	321	44
$4,000 to $5,999	1 074	80	451	52	338	45	237	38	100	24	623	61
$6,000 to $7,999	883	72	534	56	447	52	301	42	146	29	349	46
$8,000 to $9,999	576	58	333	45	264	40	204	35	60	(B)	243	38
$10,000 to $11,999	521	56	363	46	289	41	230	37	58	(B)	158	31
$12,000 to $14,999	819	70	632	61	522	56	386	48	136	28	187	33
$15,000 to $24,999	1 793	102	1 371	90	1 202	84	989	76	213	36	422	50
$25,000 and over	773	68	619	61	542	57	443	51	99	24	154	30
Median income dollars	9 024	(X)	12 025	(X)	12 543	(X)	13 356	(X)	9 214	(X)	5 811	(X)
Standard error dollars	264	(X)	274	(X)	271	(X)	365	(X)	905	(X)	150	(X)
Mean income dollars	11 668	(X)	13 466	(X)	14 000	(X)	14 776	(X)	11 626	(X)	8 677	(X)
Standard error dollars	188	(X)	241	(X)	268	(X)	310	(X)	508	(X)	279	(X)
Type of Income in 1985												
With earnings	6 222	186	4 238	155	3 504	142	2 639	124	865	72	1 984	108
With other income[7]	4 876	166	3 639	146	3 216	136	2 639	124	577	59	1 178	83
With government transfer payments[7]	1 260	86	703	65	576	58	391	48	185	33	557	57
Public assistance income	667	63	308	43	260	39	154	30	106	25	360	46
Aid to families with dep. children	607	60	282	41	239	38	135	28	105	25	325	44
Other government transfer payments	655	62	433	51	350	46	260	39	90	23	222	36
With other unearned income	3 869	149	3 124	134	2 704	125	2 238	114	466	53	765	67
With alimony	228	37	191	34	185	33	181	33	4	(B)	37	(B)
Without other income	1 345	89	539	57	287	41	(X)	(X)	287	41	806	69
Without earnings[7]	2 586	122	1 159	83	877	72	604	60	274	40	1 427	92
With government transfer payments[7]	1 625	98	561	58	444	51	301	42	142	29	1 064	79
Public assistance income	1 385	90	435	51	359	46	240	38	119	27	950	75
Aid to families with dep. children	1 291	87	417	50	344	45	230	37	114	26	874	72
Other government transfer payments	361	46	176	32	121	27	82	22	40	(B)	185	33
With other unearned income	803	69	585	59	472	53	396	49	76	21	217	36
With alimony	65	(B)	52	(B)	48	(B)	45	(B)	2	(B)	13	(B)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Child Support Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total		Child support payments—									
			Agreed to or awarded								Not awarded	
			Total[1]		Supposed to receive payments in 1985							
					Total		Received payments		Did not receive payments			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
ALL WOMEN—Con.												
Tenure												
Owner occupied	4 192	155	3 014	132	2 402	118	1 788	102	614	60	1 178	83
Renter occupied	4 496	160	2 310	116	1 922	106	1 412	91	510	55	2 186	113
Occupier paid no cash rent	120	27	72	(B)	57	(B)	43	(B)	14	(B)	48	(B)
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985												
Total	2 797	187	1 130	120	905	107	595	87	310	63	1 668	145
Current Marital Status												
Married[2]	180	48	121	39	81	32	50	(B)	31	(B)	59	(B)
Separated	646	91	221	53	158	45	116	39	41	(B)	425	74
Divorced	795	101	572	85	499	80	301	62	198	50	223	53
Widowed[3]	18	(B)	9	(B)	4	(B)	4	(B)	–	(B)	9	(B)
Never married	1 159	121	207	51	163	46	123	40	40	(B)	952	110
Race and Hispanic Origin												
White	1 569	141	787	100	631	90	411	72	221	53	782	100
Black	1 190	118	322	63	257	57	174	47	83	33	868	102
Hispanic origin[4]	414	91	100	46	74	(B)	43	(B)	31	(B)	314	80
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	2 166	165	804	101	651	91	432	74	219	53	1 363	131
Inside central cities	1 543	140	505	80	420	73	282	60	138	42	1 038	115
Outside central cities	624	89	299	62	231	54	150	44	81	32	325	64
Outside metropolitan areas	631	110	326	79	254	70	163	56	92	42	305	77
Region												
Northeast	595	75	187	42	136	36	100	31	35	(B)	407	62
Midwest	835	99	354	64	273	57	168	44	105	35	481	75
South	990	114	414	74	341	67	245	57	96	36	575	87
West	378	72	174	49	155	46	82	34	73	(B)	204	53
Age												
18 to 29 years	1 419	134	469	77	368	69	241	55	128	40	951	110
30 to 39 years	920	108	485	79	405	72	258	57	147	43	435	75
40 years and over	458	76	176	47	131	41	96	35	35	(B)	282	60
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father												
One child	1 185	123	478	78	359	68	236	55	122	40	707	95
Two children	940	109	443	75	362	68	247	56	115	38	497	80
Three children	400	72	149	44	125	40	70	(B)	55	(B)	252	57
Four children or more	272	59	60	(B)	59	(B)	41	(B)	18	(B)	212	52
Years of School Completed												
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	379	70	103	36	82	32	45	(B)	36	(B)	275	59
High school: 1 to 3 years	865	105	301	62	225	54	148	44	76	31	564	85
4 years	1 188	123	529	82	437	75	299	62	138	42	660	92
College: 1 to 3 years	333	65	177	48	149	44	94	35	55	(B)	156	45
4 years or more	32	(B)	20	(B)	13	(B)	8	(B)	5	(B)	12	(B)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Child Support Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total		Child support payments—									
			Agreed to or awarded								Not awarded	
			Total[1]		Supposed to receive payments in 1985							
					Total		Received payments		Did not receive payments			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985—Con.												
Year of Divorce or Separation[5]												
1980 and later	1 077	117	609	88	483	79	326	65	157	45	468	77
1975 to 1979	312	63	186	49	169	46	93	35	76	31	127	40
1970 to 1974	133	41	82	32	54	(B)	23	(B)	31	(B)	51	(B)
Before 1970	117	39	47	(B)	36	(B)	29	(B)	7	(B)	70	(B)
Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award												
Health insurance included	(X)	(X)	416	73	344	66	250	57	95	35	(X)	(X)
Health insurance not included	(X)	(X)	712	95	561	85	345	66	215	53	(X)	(X)
Work Experience in 1985												
Worked	1 219	124	574	86	458	76	299	62	159	45	645	91
Worked at full-time jobs	679	93	307	63	241	55	160	45	81	32	372	69
50 to 52 weeks	199	50	93	35	70	(B)	48	(B)	22	(B)	106	37
49 weeks or less	480	78	214	52	170	47	112	38	59	(B)	266	58
Worked at part-time jobs	540	83	267	58	218	53	139	42	79	32	273	59
50 to 52 weeks	143	43	74	(B)	57	(B)	36	(B)	21	(B)	69	(B)
49 weeks or less	397	71	193	50	161	45	103	36	57	(B)	204	51
Did not work	1 578	141	555	84	447	76	296	62	151	44	1 023	114
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[5]												
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	1 141	120	687	94	560	84	349	67	211	52	454	76
Worked at time of separation	728	96	445	75	364	68	232	55	132	41	283	60
Worked at full-time jobs	511	81	312	63	259	58	162	46	97	35	200	51
Worked at part-time jobs	217	53	133	41	105	37	70	(B)	34	(B)	83	33
Did not work at time of separation	910	108	478	78	378	70	239	55	139	42	433	74
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	497	80	236	55	182	48	123	40	60	(B)	261	58
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985												
Total[6]	1 219	124	574	86	458	76	299	62	159	45	645	91
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	81	32	48	(B)	32	(B)	25	(B)	8	(B)	33	(B)
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	383	70	202	51	162	46	111	38	51	(B)	181	48
Service occupations	531	82	242	56	191	49	118	39	73	(B)	289	61
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	20	(B)	10	(B)	10	(B)	4	(B)	5	(B)	10	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	32	(B)	11	(B)	11	(B)	8	(B)	3	(B)	20	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	172	47	61	(B)	52	(B)	33	(B)	20	(B)	111	38
Income in 1985												
Without income	193	50	64	(B)	39	(B)	(X)	(X)	39	(B)	129	41
With income	2 605	180	1 066	116	866	105	595	87	271	59	1 539	139
$1 to $999 or loss	142	43	62	(B)	37	(B)	25	(B)	12	(B)	80	32
$1,000 to $1,999	203	51	65	(B)	41	(B)	28	(B)	13	(B)	138	42
$2,000 to $2,999	364	68	131	41	109	37	75	31	34	(B)	232	55
$3,000 to $3,999	391	71	133	41	110	36	72	(B)	38	(B)	259	58
$4,000 to $5,999	790	100	279	60	217	53	157	45	61	(B)	500	80
$6,000 to $7,999	531	82	307	63	276	59	187	49	90	34	224	54
$8,000 to $9,999	147	43	53	(B)	47	(B)	35	(B)	12	(B)	94	35
$10,000 to $11,999	26	(B)	19	(B)	17	(B)	13	(B)	4	(B)	7	(B)
$12,000 to $14,999	18	(B)	14	(B)	10	(B)	3	(B)	7	(B)	4	(B)
$15,000 and over	2	(B)	2	(B)	2	(B)	–	(B)	2	(B)	–	(B)
Median income ..... dollars	4 518	(X)	5 016	(X)	5 254	(X)	5 234	(X)	5 307	(X)	4 240	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	234	(X)	419	(X)	486	(X)	558	(X)	928	(X)	280	(X)
Mean income ..... dollars	4 544	(X)	4 961	(X)	5 165	(X)	5 130	(X)	5 241	(X)	4 256	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	168	(X)	284	(X)	304	(X)	350	(X)	596	(X)	202	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Child Support Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total		Child support payments—									
			Agreed to or awarded								Not awarded	
			Total[1]		Supposed to receive payments in 1985							
					Total		Received payments		Did not receive payments			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985—Con.												
Type of income in 1985												
With earnings	1 215	124	572	85	456	76	297	62	159	45	644	91
With other income[2]	859	105	460	77	403	72	297	62	107	37	399	71
With government transfer payments[3]	551	84	227	54	188	49	102	36	86	33	324	64
Public assistance income	468	77	183	48	152	44	73	(B)	79	32	285	60
Aid to families with dep. children	433	74	174	47	149	44	70	(B)	79	32	258	58
Other government transfer payments	126	40	69	(B)	58	(B)	40	(B)	18	(B)	58	(B)
With other unearned income	406	72	266	58	239	55	203	51	36	(B)	140	42
With alimony	41	(B)	35	(B)	35	(B)	35	(B)	–	(B)	7	(B)
Without other income	356	67	112	38	52	(B)	(X)	(X)	52	(B)	244	56
Without earnings[7]	1 582	141	558	84	449	76	298	62	151	44	1 024	114
With government transfer payments[7]	1 253	126	390	71	322	64	212	52	110	38	862	105
Public assistance income	1 155	121	353	67	294	61	195	50	100	36	802	101
Aid to families with dep. children	1 092	118	342	66	286	60	189	49	97	35	750	98
Other government transfer payments	185	49	70	(B)	52	(B)	27	(B)	25	(B)	115	38
With other unearned income	329	65	215	52	183	48	167	46	15	(B)	114	38
With alimony	28	(B)	22	(B)	20	(B)	20	(B)	–	(B)	4	(B)
Tenure												
Owner occupied	573	85	307	63	243	56	175	47	68	(B)	265	58
Renter occupied	2 174	165	801	101	641	90	400	72	241	56	1 373	132
Occupier paid no cash rent	50	(B)	21	(B)	21	(B)	20	(B)	1	(B)	29	(B)

[1]Includes a small number of women who were not supposed to receive payments in 1985.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes never-married women.
[6]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[7]Detail does not add to total because some women have more than one or none of the types of income specified.

Table 2. Child Support Award Status—Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award and Reason for Non-Award, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic		Awarded			Not awarded							
						Reason for non-award						
										Wanted award but–		
	Total	Total	Health insurance included	Health insurance not included	Total	Final agreement pending	Property settlement in lieu	Joint custody granted	Did not want child support	Unable to locate father	Unable to establish paternity	Some other reason
ALL WOMEN												
Total	8 808	5 396	2 402	2 995	3 411	329	68	103	1 257	1 075	109	470
Standard error	218	174	118	132	140	44	(B)	25	86	80	26	53
Current Marital Status												
Married[1]	2 322	1 904	818	1 086	418	16	20	39	186	86	6	65
Separated	1 363	587	224	363	776	195	11	15	153	290	–	112
Divorced	3 045	2 492	1 255	1 237	553	20	33	36	217	153	18	76
Widowed[2]	69	43	15	29	26	–	4	–	10	8	–	4
Never married	2 009	370	90	280	1 639	98	–	14	692	538	85	213
Race and Hispanic Origin												
White	6 341	4 476	2 167	2 309	1 865	234	64	94	710	456	31	275
Black	2 310	839	214	625	1 471	88	4	9	506	598	75	192
Hispanic origin[3]	813	342	86	256	471	49	10	3	148	183	5	72
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	6 982	4 215	1 881	2 334	2 767	248	51	83	994	941	83	366
Inside central cities	3 576	1 783	665	1 119	1 793	144	16	42	602	687	62	240
Outside central cities	3 406	2 432	1 217	1 216	974	104	35	42	392	254	20	126
Outside metropolitan areas	1 825	1 181	520	661	645	81	17	20	263	134	26	104
Region												
Northeast	1 651	873	368	505	778	87	8	17	266	291	10	97
Midwest	2 251	1 424	811	613	827	100	13	16	272	262	28	136
South	3 222	1 975	795	1 180	1 246	108	34	38	462	387	62	155
West	1 684	1 124	428	697	560	34	12	32	257	134	9	82
Age												
18 to 29 years	2 887	1 288	501	787	1 599	233	–	34	565	454	54	258
30 to 39 years	3 614	2 547	1 142	1 405	1 066	70	15	55	437	331	39	120
40 years and over	2 307	1 561	758	803	746	26	53	14	256	289	16	92
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father												
One child	4 607	2 783	1 161	1 621	1 824	194	42	56	734	493	53	253
Two children	2 879	1 953	935	1 018	926	87	21	32	316	297	34	140
Three children	867	502	224	278	364	20	5	13	110	169	14	33
Four children or more	456	159	81	78	297	27	–	3	98	116	8	44
Years of School Completed												
Less than 12 years	2 230	1 009	343	666	1 221	111	19	24	376	469	53	169
High school: 4 years	4 176	2 645	1 207	1 438	1 531	154	32	50	623	428	39	205
College: 1 to 3 years	1 653	1 169	539	630	484	50	7	21	172	134	17	84
4 years or more	748	573	312	261	175	15	10	9	86	43	–	12
Year of Divorce or Separation[4]												
1980 and later	3 805	2 784	1 389	1 395	1 021	203	36	58	265	301	16	141
1975 to 1979	1 635	1 243	572	671	392	20	8	18	148	132	–	66
1970 to 1974	886	690	259	431	196	3	14	10	69	60	3	38
Before 1970	473	309	91	218	164	5	10	4	84	44	5	12
Work Experience in 1985												
Worked	6 244	4 255	1 973	2 282	1 989	218	44	68	836	508	52	263
Worked at full-time jobs	4 787	3 301	1 516	1 785	1 486	151	33	62	653	359	34	193
50 to 52 weeks	3 395	2 455	1 148	1 306	941	74	23	48	440	226	19	110
Worked at part-time jobs	1 457	954	458	497	503	67	11	6	183	148	17	70
Did not work	2 563	1 141	428	713	1 422	111	24	35	421	567	58	207

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Child Support Award Status—Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award and Reason for Non-Award, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Awarded			Not awarded							
						Reason for non-award						
										Wanted award but–		
		Total	Health insurance included	Health insurance not included	Total	Final agreement pending	Property settlement in lieu	Joint custody granted	Did not want child support	Unable to locate father	Unable to establish paternity	Some other reason
ALL WOMEN—Con.												
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[4]												
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	5 424	4 086	1 878	2 209	1 337	176	60	74	452	372	19	184
Worked at time of separation	4 037	3 071	1 465	1 606	966	122	56	61	355	231	9	131
Worked at full-time jobs	3 196	2 421	1 120	1 301	775	84	47	47	306	189	9	93
Worked at part-time jobs	841	650	345	305	191	38	9	14	49	43	–	38
Did not work at time of separation	2 762	1 956	847	1 109	806	109	12	28	210	305	15	126
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	1 375	940	434	506	435	55	8	15	114	165	5	74
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985												
Total[5]	6 243	4 255	1 973	2 282	1 988	218	44	68	835	508	52	263
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 196	895	469	426	302	20	10	22	138	78	2	32
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 672	1 938	925	1 012	734	91	9	24	316	178	8	108
Service occupations	1 430	839	344	495	591	69	22	5	226	159	28	82
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	48	32	12	20	16	–	–	3	6	4	–	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	188	114	51	63	74	2	–	5	51	6	–	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	709	439	172	267	271	36	4	9	97	83	14	28
Income in 1985												
Without income	433	166	43	123	267	37	2	14	97	69	12	34
With income	8 375	5 230	2 359	2 871	3 144	292	66	89	1 160	1 005	97	436
$1 to $999 or loss	405	228	86	143	176	16	4	7	76	46	6	21
$1,000 to $1,999	394	207	78	129	187	27	–	4	62	60	11	23
$2,000 to $2,999	581	257	100	157	324	31	5	2	104	118	14	50
$3,000 to $3,999	556	235	86	149	321	30	3	2	103	114	10	59
$4,000 to $5,999	1 074	451	160	291	623	60	13	8	175	254	23	92
$6,000 to $7,999	883	534	230	304	349	24	3	7	118	127	12	57
$8,000 to $9,999	576	333	157	176	243	25	6	9	106	63	–	34
$10,000 to $11,999	521	363	161	202	158	19	8	12	51	45	11	13
$12,000 to $14,999	819	632	275	357	187	11	8	6	69	45	7	41
$15,000 and over	2 566	1 990	1 027	963	576	50	14	33	294	136	3	47
Median income ..... dollars	9 024	12 025	13 166	10 858	5 811	5 439	(B)	10 943	7 000	5 304	4 658	5 411
Standard error ..... dollars	264	274	425	441	150	476	(B)	1 687	479	208	730	379
Mean income ..... dollars	11 668	13 466	14 331	12 754	8 677	8 040	(B)	13 783	9 654	7 561	5 647	7 522
Standard error ..... dollars	188	241	349	332	279	780	(B)	2 142	449	376	750	560
Type of Income in 1985												
With earnings	6 222	4 238	1 969	2 269	1 984	218	44	68	833	507	52	263
With other income[6]	4 876	3 699	1 788	1 911	1 178	128	29	49	492	308	23	148
With government transfer payments[6]	1 260	703	284	420	557	63	3	9	226	168	17	71
Public assistance income	667	308	113	194	360	54	3	5	113	128	12	45
Aid to families with dep. children	607	282	102	180	325	48	3	5	104	114	8	43
Other government transfer payments	655	433	189	243	222	14	–	4	121	49	5	29
With other unearned income	3 889	3 124	1 591	1 534	765	83	26	41	329	180	11	95
With alimony	228	191	144	47	37	5	2	2	13	11	–	4
Without other income	1 345	539	182	357	806	90	15	19	341	198	28	115
Without earnings[6]	2 586	1 159	432	726	1 427	111	24	35	425	568	58	207
With government transfer payments[6]	1 625	561	182	380	1 064	70	12	13	290	474	43	162
Public assistance income	1 385	435	133	302	950	69	2	12	241	435	41	151
Aid to families with dep. children	1 291	417	129	289	874	59	2	10	212	417	41	133
Other government transfer payments	361	176	70	106	185	6	12	6	60	70	5	26
With other unearned income	803	585	274	312	217	12	19	9	70	70	6	32
With alimony	65	52	33	19	13	–	2	–	–	5	–	6
Tenure												
Owner occupied	4 192	3 014	1 445	1 570	1 178	110	42	33	495	290	33	175
Renter occupied	4 496	2 310	923	1 387	2 186	213	21	70	736	777	73	295
Occupier paid no cash rent	120	72	34	38	48	6	5	–	26	7	4	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Child Support Award Status—Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award and Reason for Non-Award, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Awarded			Not awarded							
						Reason for non-award						
										Wanted award but–		
	Total	Total	Health insurance included	Health insurance not included	Total	Final agreement pending	Property settlement in lieu	Joint custody granted	Did not want child support	Unable to locate father	Unable to establish paternity	Some other reason
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985												
Total	2 797	1 130	418	712	1 668	174	13	31	490	661	64	235
Standard error	187	120	73	96	145	47	(B)	(B)	79	92	(B)	55
Current Marital Status												
Married[1]	180	121	49	71	59	3	–	9	13	24	1	9
Separated	646	221	63	158	425	113	3	3	80	168	–	58
Divorced	795	572	252	320	223	7	9	12	67	85	8	34
Widowed[2]	18	9	–	9	9	–	–	–	2	3	–	3
Never married	1 159	207	53	154	952	50	–	7	328	381	55	131
Race and Hispanic Origin												
White	1 569	787	348	439	782	115	12	22	245	245	23	120
Black	1 190	322	65	257	868	53	1	9	242	409	41	114
Hispanic origin[3]	414	100	20	80	314	31	5	–	90	142	5	41
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	2 166	804	289	515	1 363	126	8	29	389	581	46	185
Inside central cities	1 543	505	155	350	1 038	90	2	12	276	489	36	132
Outside central cities	624	299	134	165	325	36	6	17	113	91	9	52
Outside metropolitan areas	631	326	129	197	305	48	5	1	101	80	19	50
Region												
Northeast	595	187	43	144	407	58	2	5	110	177	6	49
Midwest	835	354	171	183	481	54	3	2	126	191	20	85
South	990	414	154	260	575	45	4	12	181	243	36	55
West	378	174	50	125	204	16	3	12	73	50	3	46
Age												
18 to 29 years	1 419	469	170	299	951	128	–	18	291	320	37	157
30 to 39 years	920	485	199	286	435	31	1	12	128	192	23	47
40 years and over	458	176	49	127	282	15	12	–	71	149	4	31
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father												
One child	1 185	478	176	302	707	92	7	14	210	261	30	93
Two children	940	443	174	269	497	48	5	11	147	182	14	90
Three children	400	149	44	105	252	12	–	2	74	132	12	19
Four children or more	272	60	24	36	212	22	–	3	60	86	8	33
Years of School Completed												
Less than 12 years	1 244	404	124	281	840	85	6	12	243	358	37	99
High school: 4 years	1 188	529	213	315	660	74	7	13	204	236	18	107
College: 1 to 3 years	333	177	64	113	156	13	–	6	34	65	9	30
4 years or more	32	20	17	3	12	1	–	–	8	2	–	–
Year of Divorce or Separation[4]												
1980 and later	1 077	609	264	345	468	112	6	15	91	172	6	65
1975 to 1979	312	186	68	118	127	9	3	4	29	60	–	22
1970 to 1974	133	82	20	62	51	–	–	4	17	20	–	10
Before 1970	117	47	14	33	70	3	3	–	26	28	3	7
Work Experience in 1985												
Worked	1 219	574	237	338	645	97	8	13	207	203	19	97
Worked at full-time jobs	679	307	119	188	372	48	1	9	126	121	9	57
50 to 52 weeks	199	93	34	60	106	10	1	1	31	46	2	14
Worked at part-time jobs	540	267	117	150	273	49	7	5	81	82	10	40
Did not work	1 578	555	181	374	1 023	76	5	17	283	458	46	138

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Child Support Award Status—Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award and Reason for Non-Award, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Awarded			Not awarded							
						Reason for non-award						
										Wanted award but–		
	Total	Total	Health insurance included	Health insurance not included	Total	Final agreement pending	Property settlement in lieu	Joint custody granted	Did not want child support	Unable to locate father	Unable to establish paternity	Some other reason
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985—Con.												
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[4]												
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	1 141	687	279	408	454	86	8	13	113	166	6	63
Worked at time of separation	728	445	183	262	283	61	8	11	82	87	–	35
Worked at full-time jobs	511	312	126	185	200	34	5	7	64	67	–	24
Worked at part-time jobs	217	133	57	77	83	27	3	4	18	20	–	11
Did not work at time of separation	910	478	182	296	433	63	5	13	80	193	9	69
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	497	236	86	150	261	38	5	11	49	114	3	41
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985												
Total[5]	1 219	574	237	338	645	97	8	13	207	203	19	97
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	81	48	26	22	33	4	–	–	17	11	–	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	383	202	90	112	181	28	–	9	36	63	–	47
Service occupations	531	242	97	145	289	44	8	2	97	97	13	29
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	20	10	4	6	10	–	–	–	6	4	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	32	11	4	7	20	–	–	–	17	1	–	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	172	61	15	46	111	22	–	3	34	28	6	18
Type of Income in 1985												
With earnings	1 215	572	237	335	644	97	8	13	207	202	19	97
With other income[6]	859	460	196	264	399	58	4	10	132	134	4	59
With government transfer payments[6]	551	227	80	147	324	43	3	5	118	107	4	44
Public assistance income	468	183	64	118	285	40	3	5	92	100	4	40
Aid to families with dep. children	433	174	61	113	258	36	3	5	83	88	4	38
Other government transfer payments	126	69	30	39	58	7	–	–	30	14	–	7
With other unearned income	406	266	148	119	140	27	–	5	44	44	–	20
With alimony	41	35	17	18	7	3	–	2	–	–	–	2
Without other income	356	112	41	71	244	40	4	4	75	68	15	39
Without earnings[6]	1 582	558	181	377	1 024	76	5	17	283	459	46	138
With government transfer payments[6]	1 253	390	118	273	862	54	5	7	226	412	36	122
Public assistance income	1 155	353	110	243	802	53	2	7	205	387	34	114
Aid to families with dep. children	1 092	342	108	234	750	45	2	7	179	376	34	107
Other government transfer payments	185	70	23	47	115	4	5	4	32	53	2	16
With other unearned income	329	215	86	129	114	6	3	4	36	42	6	16
With alimony	26	22	13	9	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Tenure												
Owner occupied	573	307	134	174	265	27	6	–	74	104	6	49
Renter occupied	2 174	801	273	529	1 373	142	7	31	401	550	57	186
Occupier paid no cash rent	50	21	12	9	29	5	–	–	16	6	2	–

[1]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[2]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[4]Excludes never-married women.
[5]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[6]Detail does not add to total because some women have more than one or none of the types of income specified.

Table 3. Receipt of Child Support Payments in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Payments agreed to or awarded[1]								Payments not awarded		
	Received payments					Did not receive payments				Mean total money income	
		Mean total money income		Mean income from child support			Mean total money income				
	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
ALL WOMEN											
Total	3 243	14 776	310	2 215	61	1 138	10 837	495	3 411	7 998	266
Current Marital Status											
Married[2]	970	13 512	601	1 966	83	447	9 621	835	418	8 495	858
Separated	382	12 642	708	2 082	166	71	(B)	(B)	776	9 065	730
Divorced	1 637	16 778	418	2 538	98	541	12 580	712	553	11 375	757
Widowed[3]	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	26	(B)	(B)
Never married	231	9 675	1 256	1 147	148	72	(B)	(B)	1 639	6 247	246
Race and Hispanic Origin											
White	2 722	15 052	338	2 294	67	929	10 854	543	1 865	8 746	416
Black	473	13 297	898	1 754	151	184	10 477	1 350	1 471	6 969	322
Hispanic origin[4]	192	11 505	1 226	2 011	327	90	9 430	1 819	471	6 308	662
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence											
Inside metropolitan areas	2 566	15 540	363	2 339	72	877	11 501	596	2 767	8 325	310
Inside central cities	1 059	14 [illegible]7	544	2 206	110	402	12 625	984	1 793	7 484	305
Outside central cities	1 507	16 337	483	2 431	95	475	10 550	712	974	9 874	671
Outside metropolitan areas	677	11 881	639	1 748	118	262	8 615	935	645	6 593	545
Region											
Northeast	575	15 030	673	2 419	119	126	11 477	1 431	778	8 350	427
Midwest	830	14 578	531	2 126	123	304	10 991	874	827	7 212	397
South	1 200	13 797	520	2 135	101	389	9 717	792	1 246	7 666	517
West	637	16 651	752	2 300	135	319	11 804	1 040	560	9 409	716
Age											
18 to 29 years	777	10 886	559	1 467	86	312	6 406	715	1 599	5 323	222
30 to 39 years	1 605	15 513	430	2 397	89	578	11 553	659	1 066	10 068	476
40 years and over	861	16 913	640	2 552	130	249	14 730	1 239	746	10 770	824
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father											
One child	1 545	14 151	456	1 679	61	601	11 367	678	1 822	8 461	354
Two children	1 289	15 259	497	2 597	104	370	11 327	958	928	7 567	406
Three children	306	16 319	982	2 800	239	120	6 515	866	364	8 287	1 325
Four children or more	103	13 544	1 064	3 739	615	47	(B)	(B)	297	6 151	563
Years of School Completed											
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	113	9 114	1 224	1 943	262	67	(B)	(B)	375	4 685	360
High school: 1 to 3 years	390	9 152	833	1 804	163	180	6 431	744	846	4 941	297
4 years	1 600	13 577	368	2 040	77	552	9 736	618	1 531	7 942	338
College: 1 to 3 years	748	17 014	677	2 447	137	255	14 245	1 067	484	10 823	715
4 years or more	391	22 639	1 013	2 978	217	85	22 880	2 454	175	22 567	2 596
Year of Divorce or Separation[5]											
1980 and later	1 911	15 344	390	2 505	87	519	10 242	676	1 021	10 066	665
1975 to 1979	716	15 555	653	2 093	111	327	11 719	1 078	392	9 285	746
1970 to 1974	282	14 017	1 085	1 492	101	174	13 283	1 230	196	10 563	1 318
Before 1970	103	12 370	1 941	2 078	313	46	(B)	(B)	164	6 490	751
Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award											
Health insurance included	1 706	15 531	909	2 619	196	341	10 474	1 752	(X)	(X)	(X)
Health insurance not included	1 536	13 938	979	1 768	160	797	10 993	1 324	(X)	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Receipt of Child Support Payments in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Payments agreed to or awarded[1]								Payments not awarded		
	Received payments					Did not receive payments					
		Mean total money income		Mean income from child support			Mean total money income			Mean total money income	
	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
ALL WOMEN—Con.											
Work Experience in 1985											
Worked	2 645	16 972	337	2 277	68	870	13 298	570	1 989	11 331	404
Worked at full-time jobs	2 129	18 798	374	2 283	74	631	15 945	675	1 486	13 391	494
50 to 52 weeks	1 631	20 231	398	2 315	85	447	18 502	815	941	16 283	530
49 weeks or less	498	14 107	835	2 177	153	184	9 724	780	546	8 404	884
Worked at part-time jobs	515	9 427	468	2 250	161	239	6 296	594	503	5 242	378
50 to 52 weeks	223	11 012	540	2 241	237	92	8 271	803	141	7 642	834
49 weeks or less	293	8 221	691	2 257	219	147	5 064	779	362	4 304	383
Did not work	598	5 063	288	1 944	137	268	2 853	364	1 422	3 337	123
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[5]											
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	2 443	15 787	357	2 210	66	886	11 420	583	1 337	11 041	565
Worked at time of separation	1 878	16 600	403	2 220	73	636	12 136	725	966	12 431	713
Worked at full-time jobs	1 455	17 028	469	2 166	80	515	12 723	835	775	13 183	843
Worked at part-time jobs	423	15 128	764	2 406	175	121	9 631	1 308	191	9 384	1 065
Did not work at time of separation	1 134	12 795	490	2 426	117	430	9 660	702	806	6 245	416
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	569	12 508	655	2 674	179	180	9 746	1 113	435	5 242	408
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985											
Total[6]	2 645	16 972	337	2 277	68	870	13 298	570	1 988	11 314	403
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	593	22 994	909	2 838	173	166	20 594	1 654	302	20 544	1 707
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 266	16 981	395	2 246	87	332	13 905	854	734	12 163	588
Service occupations	454	10 782	592	1 930	163	222	7 806	702	591	6 424	302
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	16	(B)	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	68	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)	74	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	245	14 374	865	1 867	198	121	10 752	934	271	10 349	666
Type of Income in 1985											
With earnings	2 639	17 007	336	2 279	68	865	13 381	571	1 984	11 358	404
With other income[7]	2 639	17 007	336	2 279	68	577	14 654	720	1 178	12 466	610
With government transfer payments[7]	391	12 871	858	1 932	150	185	10 638	871	557	7 959	477
Public assistance income	154	8 775	661	1 579	197	106	6 908	639	360	5 258	368
Aid to families with dep. children	135	8 252	700	1 411	187	105	6 918	645	325	5 199	393
Other government transfer payments	260	15 096	1 176	2 165	194	90	14 283	1 357	222	12 276	867
With other unearned income	2 238	17 795	372	2 372	75	466	16 212	834	765	15 583	853
With alimony	181	18 807	1 423	3 388	377	4	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)
Without other income	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	287	10 823	873	806	9 740	426
Without earnings[7]	604	5 026	286	1 935	136	274	2 798	359	1 427	3 327	123
With government transfer payments[7]	301	6 536	357	1 831	222	142	4 545	392	1 064	4 275	119
Public assistance income	240	5 797	301	1 454	203	119	4 235	317	950	4 158	115
Aid to families with dep. children	230	5 788	312	1 458	211	114	4 307	327	874	4 154	121
Other government transfer payments	82	8 688	907	2 855	538	40	(B)	(B)	185	5 347	392
With other unearned income	396	5 048	383	1 923	143	76	3 396	893	217	4 039	401
With alimony	45	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)
Tenure											
Owner occupied	1 788	16 336	434	2 460	86	614	12 555	752	1 178	9 547	595
Renter occupied	1 412	12 976	433	1 926	85	510	8 816	592	2 186	7 247	257
Occupier paid no cash rent	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	48	(B)	(B)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Receipt of Child Support Payments in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Payments agreed to or awarded[1]								Payments not awarded		
	Received payments					Did not receive payments					
		Mean total money income		Mean income from child support			Mean total money income			Mean total money income	
	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985											
Total	595	5 130	350	1 383	180	310	4 587	630	1 668	3 926	211
Current Marital Status											
Married[2]	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	31	(B)	(B)	59	(B)	(B)
Separated	116	4 994	835	1 503	414	41	(B)	(B)	425	4 335	446
Divorced	301	5 295	460	1 522	268	198	5 023	686	223	4 146	610
Widowed[3]	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	9	(B)	(B)
Never married	123	5 450	709	900	295	40	(B)	(B)	952	3 770	254
Race and Hispanic Origin											
White	411	5 005	428	1 463	231	221	4 563	725	782	3 969	343
Black	174	5 403	611	1 085	237	83	4 534	1 152	868	3 900	260
Hispanic origin[4]	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	31	(B)	(B)	314	4 266	526
Age											
18 to 29 years	241	4 853	537	963	232	128	3 943	853	951	3 595	252
30 to 39 years	258	5 634	531	1 674	298	147	4 973	955	435	4 499	433
40 years and over	96	4 473	817	1 649	413	35	(B)	(B)	282	4 160	591
Years of School Completed											
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	45	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	36	(B)	(B)	275	3 772	574
High school: 1 to 3 years	148	5 017	606	1 251	356	76	4 307	1 185	564	3 530	334
4 years	299	5 072	523	1 319	247	138	4 760	868	660	4 199	320
College: 1 to 3 years	94	5 393	833	1 661	480	55	(B)	(B)	156	4 455	809
4 years or more	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father											
One child	236	4 531	513	1 112	234	122	3 606	1 041	707	3 336	291
Two children	247	5 004	536	1 580	289	115	5 093	943	497	4 131	369
Three children	70	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	55	(B)	(B)	252	4 329	550
Four children or more	41	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	212	4 937	706

[1]Excludes a small number of women who were awarded payments but were not supposed to receive them in 1985.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes never-married women.
[6]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[7]Detail does not add to total because some women have more than one or none of the types of income specified.

Table 4. Amount of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985	Did not receive payments in 1985	Received payments in 1985											
				Amount of payment received in 1985										
											Median income		Mean income	
			Total	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Total	4 381	1 138	3 243	473	473	491	404	577	547	162	114	1 727	59	2 215	61
Standard error	158	82	137	53	53	54	49	59	57	31	26	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status															
Married[1]	1 416	447	970	150	125	175	128	178	149	54	9	1 634	101	1 966	83
Separated	453	71	382	51	95	25	52	76	59	11	12	1 687	156	2 082	166
Divorced	2 179	541	1 637	182	204	247	207	300	318	92	88	1 949	87	2 538	98
Widowed[2]	30	7	23	3	1	2	–	7	7	3	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	303	72	231	87	48	41	18	17	13	2	4	791	131	1 147	148
Race and Hispanic Origin															
White	3 651	929	2 722	380	365	389	337	530	472	144	105	1 837	64	2 294	67
Black	657	184	473	92	101	90	61	37	68	17	7	1 243	107	1 754	151
Hispanic origin[3]	282	90	192	40	22	39	17	32	25	15	2	1 434	297	2 011	327
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence															
Inside metropolitan areas	3 442	877	2 566	338	341	411	298	482	453	134	109	1 823	71	2 339	72
Inside central cities	1 460	402	1 059	160	169	173	112	183	168	48	47	1 623	121	2 208	110
Outside central cities	1 982	475	1 507	178	172	238	186	299	285	86	63	1 944	91	2 431	95
Outside metropolitan areas	939	262	677	135	132	80	106	96	94	28	5	1 443	152	1 748	118
Region															
Northeast	701	126	575	68	64	85	67	119	109	40	24	2 035	139	2 419	119
Midwest	1 134	304	830	174	120	108	75	163	112	44	34	1 591	144	2 126	123
South	1 589	389	1 200	152	220	205	158	177	201	55	33	1 576	91	2 135	101
West	958	319	637	80	70	94	104	118	125	23	23	1 858	104	2 300	138
Age															
18 to 29 years	1 089	312	777	228	114	114	124	101	76	16	4	1 204	102	1 467	86
30 to 39 years	2 182	578	1 605	161	245	239	200	299	302	89	69	1 895	83	2 397	89
40 years and over	1 110	249	861	85	114	138	81	177	168	57	40	2 068	141	2 552	130
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father															
One child	2 146	601	1 545	278	277	286	225	239	195	31	14	1 381	57	1 679	61
Two children	1 659	370	1 289	152	137	140	143	292	284	85	56	2 249	102	2 597	104
Three children	426	120	306	34	41	45	35	41	49	32	28	1 959	265	2 800	239
Four children or more	150	47	103	10	17	20	2	5	19	13	17	2 488	1 114	3 739	615
Years of School Completed															
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	181	67	113	20	23	13	11	18	17	10	–	1 523	366	1 943	282
High school: 1 to 3 years	570	180	390	93	82	44	54	56	28	25	8	1 221	185	1 804	163
4 years	2 152	552	1 600	257	213	262	202	302	273	59	33	1 669	83	2 040	77
College: 1 to 3 years	1 003	255	748	78	108	134	84	127	129	46	41	1 825	136	2 447	137
4 years or more	476	85	391	26	47	38	54	74	100	22	32	2 429	224	2 978	217
Year of Divorce or Separation[4]															
1980 and later	2 430	519	1 911	238	252	236	247	353	363	131	91	1 967	82	2 505	87
1975 to 1979	1 043	327	716	79	103	124	114	129	132	16	18	1 724	97	2 093	111
1970 to 1974	456	174	282	46	54	73	23	60	23	2	–	1 276	96	1 492	101
Before 1970	149	46	103	23	16	17	3	18	15	11	–	1 392	468	2 078	313

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Amount of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985	Did not receive payments in 1985	Received payments in 1985											
				Amount of payment received in 1985								Median income		Mean income	
			Total	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award															
Health insurance included	2 047	341	1 706	143	213	231	213	348	364	115	79	2 153	98	2 619	91
Health insurance not included	2 333	797	1 536	331	260	260	192	230	183	47	35	1 341	63	1 768	75
Type of Arrangement															
Court-ordered payments	2 751	921	1 830	332	304	268	227	295	273	74	58	1 525	74	2 022	77
Voluntary written agreement or other type	1 630	217	1 412	142	169	223	177	282	274	88	58	1 986	98	2 466	96
Method of Payments															
Directly from child's father	2 286	587	1 699	178	205	244	217	337	354	93	71	2 017	92	2 476	85
Through a court or public agency	2 027	538	1 490	287	265	245	182	234	184	66	26	1 394	65	1 818	75
By some other method	68	14	54	6	4	2	5	7	10	3	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receipt of Payments															
Regularly	2 336	(X)	2 336	92	212	381	322	536	523	158	112	2 301	75	2 758	74
Occasionally	545	(X)	545	111	180	101	82	41	24	4	2	950	56	1 143	68
Seldom	364	(X)	362	271	82	9	–	–	–	–	–	334	29	333	24
Never	1 138	1 138	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Main Reason for Irregular Payments															
Child's father refused to pay	1 145	701	444	211	131	45	30	20	7	–	–	542	62	691	53
Unable to locate child's father	211	179	33	23	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
All other reasons	378	167	211	94	65	20	24	1	6	1	–	591	93	773	90
Did not know	312	92	220	54	59	42	27	21	11	3	2	949	119	1 199	130
Work Experience in 1985															
Worked	3 515	870	2 645	349	370	411	331	477	472	142	93	1 791	68	2 277	68
Worked at full-time jobs	2 761	631	2 129	250	315	328	278	393	386	103	77	1 810	69	2 283	74
50 to 52 weeks	2 079	447	1 631	173	234	255	220	307	303	82	58	1 851	77	2 315	85
49 weeks or less	682	184	498	76	82	73	58	85	83	22	19	1 655	158	2 177	153
Worked at part-time jobs	754	239	515	99	55	83	53	84	85	39	18	1 693	177	2 250	161
50 to 52 weeks	314	92	223	44	15	45	13	43	46	10	7	1 814	363	2 241	237
49 weeks or less	440	147	293	56	40	38	41	41	39	29	9	1 655	176	2 257	219
Did not work	866	268	598	124	103	80	73	100	75	20	21	1 444	130	1 944	137
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[4]															
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	3 328	886	2 443	307	335	404	327	457	415	125	73	1 768	63	2 210	66
Worked at time of separation	2 514	636	1 878	219	247	323	255	366	312	97	58	1 783	71	2 220	73
Worked at full-time jobs	1 970	515	1 455	160	197	260	212	280	241	65	39	1 758	75	2 168	80
Worked at part-time jobs	544	121	423	59	50	63	42	87	71	32	20	1 949	201	2 408	175
Did not work at time of separation	1 564	430	1 134	167	178	127	132	164	222	63	51	1 682	108	2 426	117
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	749	180	569	79	89	46	58	104	119	35	37	2 096	195	2 674	179
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985															
Total[5]	3 515	870	2 645	349	370	411	331	477	472	142	93	1 791	68	2 277	68
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	759	166	593	37	65	94	72	112	131	37	44	2 248	180	2 639	173
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 598	332	1 266	148	157	215	164	242	251	55	37	1 852	90	2 246	87
Service occupations	678	222	454	99	85	57	57	61	61	27	8	1 377	158	1 930	163
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	5	19	–	5	3	6	3	3	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	93	25	68	11	17	8	7	17	–	7	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	365	121	245	56	41	33	26	43	26	16	4	1 390	210	1 867	196

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Amount of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985	Did not receive payments in 1985	Received payments in 1985											
				Amount of payment received in 1985										
											Median income		Mean income	
			Total	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Income in 1985														
Without income	77	77	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With income	4 304	1 061	3 243	473	473	491	404	577	547	162	114	1 727	59	2 215	61
$1 to $999 or loss	156	78	78	32	42	2	–	–	2	–	–	580	80	626	113
$1,000 to $1,999	146	48	98	20	16	38	24	–	–	–	–	1 169	109	1 064	85
$2,000 to $2,999	219	57	162	50	13	13	24	61	–	–	–	1 594	276	1 357	125
$3,000 to $3,999	178	65	113	31	21	4	14	21	22	–	–	1 504	464	1 561	190
$4,000 to $5,999	338	100	237	45	68	51	24	22	20	6	–	1 053	116	1 417	138
$6,000 to $7,999	447	146	301	66	50	50	42	43	43	8	–	1 351	144	1 617	126
$8,000 to $9,999	264	60	204	32	38	22	28	43	27	9	5	1 674	218	1 946	195
$10,000 to $11,999	299	58	230	47	23	31	36	37	36	19	1	1 700	175	2 070	196
$12,000 to $14,999	522	136	386	43	43	73	42	74	75	21	15	1 901	199	2 375	180
$15,000 to $24,999	1 202	213	989	78	130	134	131	191	210	65	50	2 116	134	2 602	117
$25,000 and over	542	99	443	28	28	74	39	85	112	34	43	2 610	209	3 263	220
Median income ..... dollars	12 543	9 214	13 356	7 753	9 348	13 254	12 603	14 397	16 218	16 479	20 761	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	271	905	365	709	1 039	741	1 054	831	558	1 032	2 179	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mean income ..... dollars	14 000	11 626	14 776	9 951	11 379	14 496	14 210	15 347	18 367	19 470	25 330	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	268	508	310	643	639	725	897	676	795	1 476	2 172	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Type of Income in 1985														
With earnings	3 504	865	2 639	349	367	411	328	477	472	142	93	1 794	65	2 279	68
With other income[4]	3 216	577	2 639	349	367	411	328	477	472	142	93	1 794	65	2 279	68
With government transfer payments[5]	576	185	391	92	50	46	41	70	68	19	7	1 602	196	1 932	150
Public assistance income	260	106	154	52	20	18	10	20	30	3	–	1 144	277	1 579	197
Aid to families with dep. children	239	105	135	47	19	16	10	20	22	1	–	1 041	283	1 411	187
Other government transfer payments	350	90	260	47	30	30	31	53	47	15	7	1 874	224	2 165	194
With other unearned income	2 704	466	2 238	257	281	361	298	409	427	120	87	1 870	66	2 372	75
With alimony	185	4	181	15	16	22	12	35	45	20	16	2 742	335	3 388	377
Without other income	287	287	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Without earnings[6]	877	274	604	124	106	80	76	100	75	20	21	1 444	129	1 935	136
With government transfer payments[5]	444	142	301	87	54	47	31	28	27	15	12	1 106	151	1 831	222
Public assistance income	359	119	240	84	44	34	26	24	14	8	6	907	154	1 454	203
Aid to families with dep. children	344	114	230	84	40	31	26	21	14	8	6	887	164	1 458	211
Other government transfer payments	121	40	82	5	18	16	9	4	17	7	6	1 603	425	2 855	538
With other unearned income	472	76	396	79	54	51	53	70	59	9	11	1 608	134	1 923	143
With alimony	48	2	45	–	2	–	13	6	20	3	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Tenure														
Owner occupied	2 402	614	1 788	205	217	268	235	320	343	123	77	1 934	77	2 460	86
Renter occupied	1 922	510	1 412	257	247	218	167	249	200	36	37	1 462	77	1 926	85
Occupier paid no cash rent	57	14	43	11	10	5	2	9	4	3	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[2]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[4]Excludes never-married women.
[5]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[6]Detail does not add to total because some women have more than one or none of the types of income specified.

Table 5. Amount of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Total Family Money Income in 1985 and Type of Family

(Numbers in thousands. Families having women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985	Did not receive payments in 1985	Received payments in 1985											
				Amount of payment received in 1985								Median income		Mean income	
			Total	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
ALL FAMILIES															
Total Family Income in 1985															
Total	4 360	1 127	3 233	470	474	491	402	575	549	161	112	1 727	56	2 227	61
Standard error	100	51	87	33	33	34	31	37	36	20	16	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under $2,000	69	32	36	16	12	8	–	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$2,000 to $3,999	172	64	108	50	17	2	16	19	4	–	–	612	200	1 004	150
$4,000 to $5,999	200	56	144	35	43	27	7	20	9	2	–	927	121	1 244	147
$6,000 to $7,999	313	97	216	41	36	40	33	32	29	5	–	1 388	151	1 614	134
$8,000 to $9,999	187	60	127	23	21	23	13	31	11	4	–	1 425	235	1 670	175
$10,000 to $11,999	228	45	183	39	35	16	18	37	20	17	1	1 543	317	1 956	216
$12,000 to $14,999	313	93	219	30	25	30	28	40	55	6	6	1 942	242	2 284	219
$15,000 to $24,999	1 116	232	884	109	149	117	114	150	165	42	38	1 793	103	2 315	115
$25,000 to $29,999	350	83	267	25	25	45	47	46	55	13	13	1 920	169	2 517	211
$30,000 to $34,999	310	66	245	21	23	38	40	53	43	10	17	1 995	193	2 649	237
$35,000 and over	1 101	298	803	80	87	146	85	146	157	64	38	2 025	145	2 616	148
Median income ..... dollars	20 030	18 828	20 367	15 003	16 991	22 872	21 455	21 089	23 237	26 925	29 180	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	502	1 093	566	1 391	857	2 030	1 721	1 500	1 628	3 988	2 934	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mean income ..... dollars	26 167	25 522	26 391	20 854	22 647	26 577	27 951	26 569	28 983	35 437	32 390	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	534	1 200	586	1 548	1 481	1 257	2 094	1 282	1 278	3 160	2 482	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Inc. per fam. member ..... dollars	7 469	6 885	7 689	6 044	6 470	7 733	8 375	7 931	8 711	9 183	8 717	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	215	427	249	584	582	593	838	584	626	1 284	1 304	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Child Support as a Percent of Family Income															
Less than 10 percent	3 038	1 127	1 912	442	382	381	254	258	159	33	2	1 173	46	1 383	42
10 to 19 percent	714	(X)	714	21	74	71	87	186	214	43	18	2 555	114	2 710	97
20 to 29 percent	288	(X)	288	5	5	26	40	56	96	32	27	3 237	278	3 633	233
30 to 39 percent	104	(X)	104	–	–	3	5	38	20	18	19	3 581	722	4 369	370
40 to 69 percent	155	(X)	155	–	3	3	11	22	50	27	38	4 519	393	5 763	575
70 to 100 percent	60	(X)	60	2	9	6	5	14	10	7	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT															
Total Family Income in 1985															
Total	2 744	621	2 123	294	318	292	254	381	383	102	98	1 808	72	2 373	84
Standard error	80	38	70	26	27	26	25	30	30	16	15	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under $2,000	65	28	36	16	12	8	–	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$2,000 to $3,999	170	64	106	50	17	–	16	18	4	–	–	581	189	992	152
$4,000 to $5,999	183	53	130	30	43	27	7	11	9	2	–	909	109	1 207	157
$6,000 to $7,999	295	87	207	39	31	40	33	30	29	5	–	1 417	150	1 649	137
$8,000 to $9,999	160	50	110	17	21	17	13	26	11	4	–	1 497	276	1 732	195
$10,000 to $11,999	185	24	162	35	27	16	18	27	20	17	1	1 567	296	2 031	240
$12,000 to $14,999	249	70	179	21	16	24	20	35	51	6	6	2 252	298	2 511	254
$15,000 to $24,999	817	125	691	62	95	85	91	132	150	42	34	2 092	149	2 589	136
$25,000 to $29,999	223	41	182	2	17	29	27	34	49	11	13	2 482	312	3 050	277
$30,000 to $34,999	163	30	133	11	13	13	18	29	24	9	17	2 412	316	3 248	395
$35,000 and over	235	49	187	10	25	34	12	38	34	7	27	2 333	287	3 572	504
Median income ..... dollars	15 430	12 128	16 068	9 392	13 253	15 977	16 193	16 984	17 837	17 679	27 664	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	285	1 113	327	1 284	1 890	1 014	861	849	851	1 544	2 907	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mean income ..... dollars	17 745	15 116	18 513	11 825	15 856	18 143	19 632	19 497	21 073	19 949	30 131	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	406	779	470	908	1 070	1 088	2 122	916	966	1 447	2 350	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Inc. per fam. member ..... dollars	5 818	4 732	6 155	3 922	5 292	5 857	6 681	6 835	7 246	5 960	8 414	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	197	349	233	423	525	569	902	552	581	900	1 323	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Child Support as a Percent of Family Income															
Less than 10 percent	1 583	621	962	266	227	190	124	111	43	–	–	973	57	1 121	45
10 to 19 percent	593	(X)	593	21	74	65	70	166	171	17	9	2 402	117	2 470	97
20 to 29 percent	266	(X)	266	5	5	26	40	41	89	32	27	3 341	292	3 686	251
30 to 39 percent	98	(X)	98	–	–	3	5	36	20	18	16	3 482	673	4 297	377
40 to 69 percent	145	(X)	145	–	3	2	11	14	50	27	38	4 716	421	6 010	601
70 to 100 percent	60	(X)	60	2	9	6	5	14	10	7	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

See note at end of table.

Table 5. Amount of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Total Family Money Income in 1985 and Type of Family—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Families having women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985	Did not receive payments in 1985	Received payments in 1985											
				Amount of payment received in 1985								Median income		Mean income	
			Total	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
ALL OTHER FAMILIES															
Total Family Income in 1985															
Total	1 616	506	1 110	175	155	199	148	193	166	60	14	1 586	89	1 947	75
Standard error	62	36	51	20	19	22	19	21	20	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under $2,000	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$2,000 to $3,999	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$4,000 to $5,999	17	3	14	5	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$6,000 to $7,999	19	10	9	2	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$8,000 to $9,999	27	10	17	6	–	6	–	5	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$10,000 to $11,999	43	22	22	3	8	–	–	10	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$12,000 to $14,999	64	23	40	10	9	6	8	5	3	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$15,000 to $24,999	299	106	193	47	53	32	23	18	14	–	4	962	125	1 331	152
$25,000 to $29,999	128	42	86	23	8	16	20	11	6	1	–	1 376	217	1 379	185
$30,000 to $34,999	148	36	112	10	10	25	23	24	19	1	–	1 731	184	1 934	166
$35,000 and over	866	250	617	70	62	112	74	109	123	57	11	1 939	147	2 328	111
Median income ..... dollars	35000+	34 480	35000+	28 000	26 401	35000+	34 946	35000+	35000+	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	652	2 051	800	2 694	4 581	1 913	2 341	1 941	2 383	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mean income ..... dollars	40 468	38 292	41 460	35 988	36 554	38 994	42 268	40 536	47 260	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	1 045	2 181	1 148	3 095	3 299	1 948	3 685	2 724	2 369	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Inc. per fam. member ..... dollars	9 471	8 833	9 768	8 610	8 063	9 907	10 505	9 355	11 002	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error ..... dollars	409	744	489	1 166	1 164	1 085	1 502	1 130	1 311	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Child Support as a Percent of Family Income															
Less than 10 percent	1 455	506	949	175	155	191	130	147	116	33	2	1 377	64	1 648	68
10 to 19 percent	121	(X)	121	–	–	6	18	20	43	25	9	3 765	409	3 886	258
20 to 29 percent	23	(X)	23	–	–	–	–	15	7	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
30 to 39 percent	6	(X)	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
40 to 69 percent	10	(X)	10	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
70 to 100 percent	1	(X)	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

Note: The number of families is less than the number of women, since a family may have more than one woman due child support payments in 1985.

Table 6. Receipt of Child Support Payments in 1985—Women With Children Present, by Type of Arrangement and Method of Payment

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments		Amount of payments due in 1985							
	Number	Standard error	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over
ALL PAYMENTS[1]										
Percent of Payments Received in 1985:										
Total	4 381	158	190	535	751	650	1 000	882	206	167
0.0	1 138	82	57	189	278	192	230	174	12	6
0.1 to 24.9	362	48	2	42	46	57	97	78	15	24
25.0 to 49.9	198	34	13	40	22	19	60	34	6	4
50.0 to 74.9	346	45	13	49	52	66	69	66	17	15
75.0 to 99.9	223	36	3	14	25	38	71	56	5	10
100.0 and over	2 112	111	101	201	328	279	473	473	151	107
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	1 640	(X)	287	380	640	962	1 476	2 440	4 674	7 349
Standard error ..... dollars..	51	(X)	58	27	35	51	57	93	227	530
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	13 753	(X)	7 053	9 910	12 990	12 715	13 425	16 438	18 480	23 089
Standard error ..... dollars..	267	(X)	799	646	658	652	491	610	1 285	1 708
Number below poverty level	905	(X)	87	164	182	116	199	124	22	11
Standard error	107	(X)	33	46	48	39	51	40	(B)	(B)
If Full Amount of Payments Were Received in 1985:										
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	2 495	(X)	292	756	1 219	1 726	2 407	3 702	5 651	9 572
Standard error ..... dollars..	50	(X)	15	11	7	9	12	31	56	317
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	14 616	(X)	7 166	10 291	13 571	13 481	14 358	17 704	19 457	25 312
Standard error ..... dollars..	267	(X)	796	645	654	648	484	596	1 270	1 660
Number below poverty level	801	(X)	87	161	165	105	177	93	15	–
Standard error	101	(X)	33	45	46	37	48	34	(B)	(B)
TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT										
Court-Ordered Payments										
Percent of Payments Received in 1985:										
Total	2 751	126	128	365	460	466	610	523	104	95
0.0	921	74	39	145	224	165	191	146	4	6
0.1 to 24.9	254	39	2	26	32	44	66	49	14	20
25.0 to 49.9	151	30	13	30	14	16	40	26	6	4
50.0 to 74.9	225	37	13	40	34	51	44	28	11	5
75.0 to 99.9	147	30	3	12	15	23	39	47	3	5
100.0 and over	1 054	79	56	112	141	167	230	228	65	55
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	1 345	(X)	247	352	480	837	1 237	2 099	4 386	6 536
Standard error ..... dollars..	60	(X)	68	33	43	60	74	124	362	724
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	13 192	(X)	6 829	10 679	12 224	12 222	12 370	16 567	20 550	19 473
Standard error ..... dollars..	326	(X)	1 031	818	859	614	651	748	2 249	1 700
Number below poverty level	585	(X)	56	113	102	82	139	69	12	11
Standard error	86	(X)	(B)	38	36	32	42	(B)	(B)	(B)
If Full Amount of Payments Were Received in 1985:										
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	2 393	(X)	287	762	1 216	1 735	2 393	3 683	5 748	9 648
Standard error ..... dollars..	61	(X)	18	13	9	11	15	37	82	388
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	14 247	(X)	6 951	11 098	12 960	13 120	13 528	18 158	21 912	22 585
Standard error ..... dollars..	327	(X)	1 029	818	856	609	640	724	2 199	1 694
Number below poverty level	511	(X)	56	110	85	74	125	51	9	–
Standard error	81	(X)	(B)	38	33	(B)	40	(B)	(B)	(B)
Voluntary Written Agreement										
Percent of Payments Received in 1985:										
Total	1 441	92	56	128	246	173	352	325	101	60
0.0	184	33	11	28	51	27	31	28	8	–
0.1 to 24.9	94	24	–	16	11	13	32	18	–	4
25.0 to 49.9	38	(B)	–	10	6	–	14	8	–	–
50.0 to 74.9	106	25	–	7	16	15	23	34	6	5
75.0 to 99.9	75	21	–	2	10	15	31	9	2	5
100.0 and over	945	75	45	65	153	103	223	227	65	45
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	2 187	(X)	(B)	432	876	1 267	1 883	3 011	4 992	(B)
Standard error ..... dollars..	93	(X)	(B)	50	56	89	80	133	260	(B)
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	14 900	(X)	(B)	9 500	14 477	14 194	15 302	15 794	16 425	(B)
Standard error ..... dollars..	477	(X)	(B)	1 222	1 096	1 771	730	1 035	1 110	(B)
Number below poverty level	255	(X)	24	26	64	34	49	46	10	–
Standard error	57	(X)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Receipt of Child Support Payments in 1985—Women With Children Present, by Type of Arrangement and Method of Payment—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments		Amount of payments due in 1985							
	Number	Standard error	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over
TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT—Con.										
Voluntary Written Agreement—Con.										
If Full Amount of Payments Were Received in 1985:										
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	2 706	(X)	(B)	751	1 228	1 707	2 433	3 752	5 554	(B)
Standard error ..... dollars..	88	(X)	(B)	21	13	19	19	56	72	(B)
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	15 428	(X)	(B)	9 818	14 832	14 640	15 853	16 536	16 987	(B)
Standard error ..... dollars..	477	(X)	(B)	1 203	1 092	1 769	733	1 020	1 110	(B)
Number below poverty level	228	(X)	24	26	64	30	41	34	5	–
Standard error	54	(X)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
METHOD OF PAYMENT										
Payments Received Directly From Child's Father										
Percent of Payments Received in 1985:										
Total	2 286	115	98	229	351	333	540	513	124	97
0.0	587	59	28	99	125	108	123	92	12	–
0.1 to 24.9	137	29	–	13	18	21	43	27	7	9
25.0 to 49.9	83	22	–	17	9	9	22	19	3	4
50.0 to 74.9	173	32	8	15	14	39	37	38	10	12
75.0 to 99.9	102	25	3	–	6	10	39	34	5	5
100.0 and over	1 204	84	59	85	180	147	277	304	86	67
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	1 840	(X)	392	349	694	960	1 559	2 665	4 512	7 801
Standard error ..... dollars..	74	(X)	103	42	52	71	76	120	308	575
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	15 062	(X)	8 534	10 731	14 740	12 803	14 899	17 456	19 806	22 970
Standard error ..... dollars..	382	(X)	1 163	1 030	1 025	1 069	656	854	1 565	1 501
Number below poverty level	367	(X)	48	47	52	50	96	61	12	1
Standard error	68	(X)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	35	(B)	(B)	(B)
If Full Amount of Payments Were Received in 1985:										
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	2 660	(X)	293	759	1 226	1 723	2 415	3 746	5 635	9 752
Standard error ..... dollars..	72	(X)	21	17	10	13	15	43	72	400
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	15 894	(X)	8 637	11 142	15 275	13 579	15 759	18 545	20 929	24 920
Standard error ..... dollars..	383	(X)	1 156	1 028	1 020	1 064	646	839	1 538	1 603
Number below poverty level	320	(X)	48	47	47	42	79	50	7	–
Standard error	64	(X)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	32	(B)	(B)	(B)
Payments Received Through Court or Public Agency										
Percent of Payments Received in 1985:										
Total	2 027	109	88	299	396	310	451	350	80	53
0.0	538	56	25	86	151	83	107	79	–	6
0.1 to 24.9	217	36	2	29	29	36	52	45	8	16
25.0 to 49.9	115	26	13	24	13	10	38	15	3	–
50.0 to 74.9	172	32	5	33	38	26	32	28	7	3
75.0 to 99.9	121	27	–	14	19	27	33	23	–	5
100.0 and over	864	72	42	113	147	127	190	160	62	24
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	1 336	(X)	184	403	593	970	1 370	2 137	4 893	(B)
Standard error ..... dollars..	62	(X)	37	35	47	74	85	145	333	(B)
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	12 183	(X)	5 608	9 457	11 417	12 761	11 603	15 146	16 718	(B)
Standard error ..... dollars..	354	(X)	1 046	833	828	735	728	865	2 199	(B)
Number below poverty level	529	(X)	39	113	129	63	103	62	10	10
Standard error	82	(X)	(B)	38	41	(B)	36	(B)	(B)	(B)
If Full Amount of Payments Were Received in 1985:										
Mean income from child support[2] ..... dollars..	2 240	(X)	288	752	1 213	1 729	2 398	3 654	5 677	(B)
Standard error ..... dollars..	62	(X)	23	14	10	13	19	45	91	(B)
Mean total money income ..... dollars..	13 090	(X)	5 722	9 817	12 038	13 520	12 632	16 664	17 502	(B)
Standard error ..... dollars..	354	(X)	1 049	830	824	727	718	841	2 172	(B)
Number below poverty level	473	(X)	39	111	117	59	98	42	7	–
Standard error	78	(X)	(B)	38	39	(B)	35	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes a small number of women whose arrangement type was 'other,' or whose method of payment was by 'some other method,' not shown separately.
[2]Mean amount based on all women due payments, whether or not payments were received.

Table 7. Percent of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985 (Thous.)	Percent of payments received (thous.)						Payments actually received				If full amount of payments were received			
								Mean child support inc.[1]		Mean total money income		Mean child support inc.		Mean total money income	
		0.0	0.1 to 24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 to 99.9	100.0 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
ALL WOMEN															
Total	4 381	1 138	382	198	348	223	2 112	1 640	51	13 753	267	2 495	50	14 616	267
Standard error	158	82	46	34	45	36	111	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status															
Married[2]	1 416	447	100	76	101	88	605	1 346	70	12 285	495	2 213	65	13 163	492
Separated	453	71	49	20	61	10	242	1 756	152	12 062	648	2 648	169	12 957	661
Divorced	2 179	541	166	90	159	112	1 110	1 907	83	15 735	367	2 795	80	16 629	368
Widowed[2]	30	7	3	–	5	3	13	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	303	72	44	13	21	11	143	873	122	8 900	997	1 410	124	9 445	999
Race and Hispanic Origin															
White	3 651	929	290	162	270	209	1 791	1 710	57	13 984	292	2 562	55	14 844	291
Black	657	184	70	36	71	13	284	1 263	122	12 507	754	2 157	134	13 401	766
Hispanic origin[4]	282	90	12	16	39	7	119	1 369	257	10 843	1 026	2 255	234	11 729	1 027
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence															
Inside metropolitan areas	3 442	877	274	163	259	182	1 688	1 743	61	14 512	314	2 595	59	15 372	315
Inside central cities	1 460	402	137	66	119	73	663	1 600	91	13 916	480	2 498	89	14 825	485
Outside central cities	1 982	475	137	97	140	109	1 025	1 849	82	14 951	416	2 666	78	15 775	413
Outside metropolitan areas	939	262	88	36	88	41	425	1 261	100	10 970	538	2 131	103	11 845	535
Region															
Northeast	701	126	36	24	80	30	404	1 984	110	14 391	614	2 570	102	14 979	610
Midwest	1 134	304	123	52	78	48	528	1 555	100	13 616	460	2 442	95	14 505	458
South	1 589	389	137	100	139	86	738	1 613	85	12 799	444	2 552	91	13 746	448
West	956	319	85	22	49	59	441	1 533	108	15 034	623	2 411	98	15 929	621
Age															
18 to 29 years	1 089	312	126	67	79	52	454	1 047	70	9 603	460	1 935	71	10 494	456
30 to 39 years	2 182	578	158	93	188	130	1 036	1 782	75	14 464	366	2 680	72	15 393	367
40 years and over	1 110	249	79	39	80	42	622	1 980	114	18 424	571	2 681	115	17 132	574
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father															
One child	2 146	601	187	90	166	112	990	1 209	52	13 371	382	1 969	50	14 137	380
Two children	1 659	370	114	80	124	80	890	2 017	92	14 381	447	2 810	85	15 186	448
Three children	426	120	44	25	43	25	169	2 012	200	13 559	827	3 426	212	14 973	829
Four children or more	150	47	18	3	13	5	64	2 572	484	12 825	967	3 908	452	14 162	1 000
Years of School Completed															
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	181	67	16	–	20	2	74	1 217	201	7 068	895	2 268	189	8 119	872
High school: 1 to 3 years	570	180	62	16	49	17	246	1 234	126	8 293	623	2 153	126	9 212	620
4 years	2 152	552	173	111	194	108	1 015	1 517	65	12 593	322	2 368	65	13 448	323
College: 1 to 3 years	1 003	255	74	58	60	56	500	1 825	117	16 310	577	2 639	110	17 138	578
4 years or more	476	85	37	13	23	40	278	2 449	198	22 682	940	3 267	194	23 516	948
Year of Divorce or Separation[5]															
1980 and later	2 430	519	200	129	187	132	1 262	1 970	77	14 254	348	2 860	75	15 152	348
1975 to 1979	1 043	327	83	38	65	56	476	1 437	91	14 353	569	2 315	86	15 239	568
1970 to 1974	456	174	17	20	46	24	175	922	84	13 736	819	1 709	75	14 535	820
Before 1970	149	48	19	–	27	–	57	1 438	253	11 320	1 524	2 421	247	12 302	1 518

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985 (Thous.)	Percent of payments received (thous.)						Payments actually received				If full amount of payments were received			
								Mean child support inc.[1]		Mean total money income		Mean child support inc.		Mean total money income	
		0.0	0.1 to 24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 to 99.9	100.0 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
ALL WOMEN—Con.															
Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award															
Health insurance included	2 047	341	144	88	144	117	1 214	2 182	84	14 689	384	2 893	82	15 409	384
Health insurance not included	2 333	797	219	111	202	106	898	1 164	57	12 932	369	2 147	58	13 921	369
Type of Arrangement															
Court-ordered payments	2 751	921	254	151	225	147	1 054	1 345	60	13 192	326	2 393	61	14 247	327
Voluntary written agreement or other type	1 630	217	109	48	121	76	1 058	2 137	90	14 700	458	2 669	86	15 240	458
Method of Payments															
Directly from child's father	2 286	587	137	83	173	102	1 204	1 840	74	15 062	382	2 660	72	15 894	383
Through a court or public agency	2 027	538	217	115	172	121	864	1 336	62	12 183	354	2 240	62	13 090	354
By some other method	68	14	8	–	1	–	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receipt of Payments															
Regularly	2 336	(X)	–	–	–	223	2 112	2 758	74	15 552	385	2 781	75	15 589	385
Occasionally	545	(X)	–	198	346	–	–	1 143	68	13 410	646	2 328	123	14 595	666
Seldom	364	(X)	362	–	–	–	–	332	24	11 826	711	2 848	219	14 341	779
Never	1 137	1 137	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	10 838	496	(X)	(X)	12 715	505
Main Reason for Irregular Payments															
Child's father refused to pay	1 145	701	215	100	129	(X)	(X)	268	26	11 989	490	2 159	87	13 880	509
Unable to locate child's father	211	179	22	7	3	(X)	(X)	60	24	8 451	923	2 069	157	10 460	971
All other reasons	378	167	91	55	65	(X)	(X)	432	60	13 392	750	2 036	103	14 996	757
Did not know	312	92	34	36	150	(X)	(X)	838	105	10 780	859	2 443	193	12 385	870
Work Experience in 1985															
Worked	3 515	870	290	171	280	193	1 711	1 713	58	16 062	293	2 588	57	16 945	293
Worked at full-time jobs	2 761	631	232	132	237	153	1 377	1 761	65	18 146	329	2 642	65	19 036	329
50 to 52 weeks	2 079	447	171	108	185	112	1 056	1 817	75	19 859	359	2 684	77	20 737	360
49 weeks or less	682	184	61	24	52	40	321	1 590	127	12 925	657	2 511	119	13 849	648
Worked at part-time jobs	754	239	59	39	44	40	335	1 538	127	8 436	381	2 391	119	9 292	375
50 to 52 weeks	314	92	21	13	26	11	152	1 588	193	10 213	464	2 302	173	10 929	454
49 weeks or less	440	147	38	26	18	29	182	1 502	169	7 165	542	2 455	162	8 121	537
Did not work	866	268	72	28	66	31	401	1 343	107	4 379	235	2 121	98	5 164	232
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[5]															
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	3 328	886	258	163	271	177	1 574	1 622	56	14 625	309	2 494	54	15 505	308
Worked at time of separation	2 514	636	187	124	216	126	1 226	1 658	64	15 471	359	2 513	62	16 333	357
Worked at full-time jobs	1 970	515	132	102	163	101	956	1 599	69	15 903	416	2 453	68	16 766	413
Worked at part-time jobs	544	121	55	22	53	24	269	1 872	153	13 908	681	2 729	151	14 765	679
Did not work at time of separation	1 564	430	132	62	109	87	744	1 758	97	11 933	409	2 676	92	12 860	412
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	749	180	61	23	54	36	396	2 031	153	11 844	570	2 940	149	12 760	577
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985															
Total[6]	3 515	870	290	171	280	193	1 711	1 713	58	16 062	293	2 588	57	16 945	293
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	759	166	54	21	40	55	423	2 219	153	22 471	800	3 074	153	23 351	800
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 598	332	104	101	124	93	843	1 780	78	16 342	364	2 578	75	17 144	364
Service occupations	676	222	71	38	58	23	264	1 296	124	9 805	468	2 290	131	10 801	469
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	5	–	1	5	–	13	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	93	25	9	4	10	13	32	1 353	297	17 769	1 573	2 364	308	18 780	1 538
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	365	121	52	5	44	8	135	1 250	153	13 178	673	2 252	142	14 180	666

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985 (Thous.)	Percent of payments received (thous.)						Payments actually received				If full amount of payments were received			
								Mean child support inc.[1]		Mean total money income		Mean child support inc.		Mean total money income	
		0.0	0.1 to 24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 to 99.9	100.0 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
ALL WOMEN—Con.															
Type of Income in 1985															
With earnings	3 504	865	290	168	280	193	1 708	1 717	58	16 112	293	2 590	57	16 993	293
With other income[7]	3 216	577	290	168	280	193	1 708	1 870	61	16 585	306	2 653	61	17 376	306
With government transfer payments[7]	576	185	74	25	52	32	208	1 312	119	12 154	650	2 350	118	13 200	642
Public assistance income	260	106	41	6	14	8	86	938	142	8 017	480	2 129	171	9 211	505
Aid to families with dep. children	239	105	38	6	11	8	74	795	129	7 670	490	2 007	166	8 885	516
Other government transfer payments	350	90	36	19	42	24	138	1 605	167	14 886	940	2 504	147	15 794	925
With other unearned income	2 704	466	209	140	219	172	1 499	1 963	68	17 522	340	2 699	68	18 268	342
With alimony	185	4	3	4	5	13	155	3 321	374	18 713	1 397	3 550	370	18 943	1 396
Without other income	287	287	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	10 823	873	(X)	(X)	12 704	891
Without earnings[7]	877	274	72	31	66	31	404	1 332	106	4 331	234	2 119	97	5 124	230
With government transfer payments[7]	444	142	46	19	30	9	198	1 244	166	5 898	283	2 063	156	6 720	280
Public assistance income	359	119	43	17	29	4	146	972	148	5 279	236	1 834	147	6 144	244
Aid to families with dep. children	344	114	43	17	25	4	140	975	154	5 298	243	1 846	152	6 172	252
Other government transfer payments	121	40	6	1	5	4	64	1 925	415	7 613	743	2 806	387	8 494	732
With other unearned income	472	76	41	13	40	31	272	1 613	132	4 782	355	2 216	124	5 397	357
With alimony	48	2	–	–	4	–	41	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Tenure															
Owner occupied	2 402	614	179	105	173	127	1 203	1 831	74	15 369	380	2 683	69	16 231	379
Renter occupied	1 922	510	175	93	170	93	881	1 415	70	11 871	362	2 283	72	12 746	364
Occupier paid no cash rent	57	14	9	–	4	2	29	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985															
Total	905	310	101	35	55	22	381	909	142	4 944	317	1 915	177	5 957	362
Standard error	107	63	36	(B)	(B)	(B)	70	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status															
Married[2]	81	31	10	7	4	1	29	788	380	3 172	1 371	2 007	766	4 391	1 532
Separated	158	41	14	3	20	–	79	1 108	359	4 845	854	2 070	555	5 807	1 054
Divorced	499	198	54	17	23	21	187	919	201	5 187	389	2 102	208	6 381	445
Widowed[3]	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	163	40	23	9	9	1	82	682	249	5 205	614	1 110	238	5 632	620
Race and Hispanic Origin															
White	631	221	66	27	35	18	264	951	180	4 850	377	2 059	215	5 967	431
Black	257	83	36	8	20	4	106	735	197	5 122	564	1 528	304	5 915	653
Hispanic origin[4]	74	31	3	5	10	–	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence															
Inside metropolitan areas	651	219	79	28	40	21	265	899	160	5 020	373	1 894	192	6 024	419
Inside central cities	420	138	58	17	27	12	168	841	186	5 048	478	1 817	238	6 037	540
Outside central cities	231	81	21	11	14	9	97	1 003	296	4 970	590	2 034	321	6 000	658
Outside metropolitan areas	254	92	22	8	15	1	117	935	362	4 749	733	1 970	482	5 783	868
Region															
Northeast	136	35	11	10	18	4	57	930	306	4 910	666	1 728	365	5 708	667
Midwest	273	105	46	5	12	7	97	627	235	5 062	515	1 750	329	6 189	615
South	341	96	37	18	25	6	158	1 086	237	4 608	534	2 108	315	5 643	625
West	155	73	7	2	–	5	68	997	360	5 505	856	1 946	299	6 453	945
Age															
18 to 29 years	368	128	48	10	23	14	146	630	174	4 537	466	1 562	252	5 472	521
30 to 39 years	405	147	36	17	28	5	172	1 065	237	5 394	488	2 221	281	6 561	555
40 years and over	131	35	18	9	4	2	64	1 208	379	4 695	823	1 963	405	5 450	967

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985 (Thous.)	Percent of payments received (thous.)						Payments actually received				If full amount of payments were received			
								Mean child support inc.[1]		Mean total money income		Mean child support inc.		Mean total money income	
		0.0	0.1 to 24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 to 99.9	100.0 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985—Con.															
Number of Own Children Present From an Absent Father															
One child	359	122	48	11	18	12	147	733	184	4 216	497	1 707	314	5 190	592
Two children	362	115	36	14	23	7	167	1 078	241	5 032	473	1 885	229	5 855	509
Three children	125	55	15	7	12	2	34	740	378	5 661	739	2 465	495	7 387	862
Four children or more	59	18	2	3	2	1	34	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Years of School Completed															
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	82	36	10	–	5	–	30	931	489	4 453	1 299	2 297	606	5 819	1 451
High school: 1 to 3 years	225	76	33	7	10	6	93	826	274	4 775	573	1 947	381	5 897	671
4 years	437	138	46	22	37	13	182	903	199	4 974	451	1 809	245	5 892	499
College: 1 to 3 years	149	55	12	6	4	3	69	1 047	383	5 306	800	1 959	409	6 219	969
4 years or more	13	5	1	–	–	–	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Year of Divorce or Separation[2]															
1980 and later	483	157	48	15	30	17	216	1 104	222	5 052	422	2 203	245	6 163	483
1975 to 1979	169	76	23	7	7	4	52	595	214	4 672	784	1 855	490	5 932	962
1970 to 1974	54	31	–	4	3	–	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Before 1970	36	7	7	–	7	–	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Inclusion of Health Insurance in Award															
Health insurance included	344	95	44	15	15	9	167	1 167	266	5 051	493	2 152	286	6 050	582
Health insurance not included	561	215	58	20	40	13	215	750	155	4 878	412	1 770	222	5 899	461
Type of Arrangement															
Court-ordered payments	585	238	73	31	34	13	196	733	164	4 736	406	1 932	234	5 945	468
Voluntary written agreement or other type	320	72	28	4	21	9	185	1 232	253	5 325	492	1 885	259	5 978	560
Method of Payments															
Directly from child's father	367	142	22	5	17	4	178	1 071	254	4 780	530	1 991	255	5 712	589
Through a court or public agency	529	162	80	31	38	18	201	802	163	5 077	395	1 872	244	6 149	459
By some other method	9	6	–	–	–	–	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receipt of Payments															
Regularly	403	(X)	–	–	–	22	381	1 798	219	5 283	416	1 803	222	5 303	419
Occasionally	90	(X)	–	35	55	–	–	774	277	4 903	996	1 649	530	5 779	1 097
Seldom	101	(X)	101	–	–	–	–	274	83	4 725	803	2 766	903	7 217	1 266
Never	310	310	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4 587	630	(X)	(X)	6 446	699
Main Reason for Irregular Payments															
Child's father refused to pay	253	162	58	15	17	(X)	(X)	161	77	4 926	704	2 034	337	6 799	831
Unable to locate child's father	77	64	7	3	2	(X)	(X)	75	110	4 384	994	1 812	492	6 120	1 088
All other reasons	76	38	25	8	5	(X)	(X)	252	255	5 031	1 044	1 844	626	6 624	1 189
Did not know	96	46	11	8	31	(X)	(X)	336	202	3 943	934	2 211	832	5 818	1 237
Work Experience in 1985															
Worked	458	159	56	17	24	15	187	909	205	5 820	426	2 050	289	6 961	512
Worked at full-time jobs	241	81	40	9	17	6	88	692	198	6 248	579	2 000	413	7 555	742
50 to 52 weeks	70	22	17	3	2	2	24	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
49 weeks or less	170	59	23	5	15	3	64	697	243	5 791	566	1 915	450	7 009	757
Worked at part-time jobs	218	79	15	8	7	10	99	1 149	363	5 348	607	2 105	402	6 303	663
50 to 52 weeks	57	21	4	1	4	1	26	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
49 weeks or less	161	57	11	7	4	9	73	1 184	439	4 818	715	2 164	481	5 798	792
Did not work	447	151	46	19	31	7	194	908	195	4 045	419	1 777	197	4 927	448

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent of Child Support Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985 (Thous.)	Percent of payments received (thous.)						Payments actually received				If full amount of payments were received			
								Mean child support inc.[1]		Mean total money income		Mean child support inc.		Mean total money income	
		0.0	0.1 to 24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 to 99.9	100.0 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985—Con.															
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[5]															
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	560	211	61	23	37	17	211	912	184	4 924	415	1 994	210	6 014	458
Worked at time of separation	364	132	31	13	27	16	145	998	239	5 095	540	2 038	258	6 135	577
Worked at full-time jobs	259	97	17	10	20	16	99	995	282	5 177	610	2 061	321	6 243	678
Worked at part-time jobs	105	34	14	4	7	–	46	1 004	451	4 891	1 111	1 981	414	5 868	1 093
Did not work at time of separation	378	139	48	13	19	6	154	921	223	4 686	480	2 144	308	5 925	605
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	182	60	17	3	10	4	88	1 100	349	4 772	739	2 393	501	6 070	964
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985															
Total[6]	458	159	56	17	24	15	187	909	205	5 820	426	2 050	289	6 961	512
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	32	8	1	1	1	1	22	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	162	51	12	8	11	9	72	836	313	5 366	754	1 579	328	6 109	820
Service occupations	191	73	30	5	9	3	70	894	337	5 809	584	2 218	526	7 133	721
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	10	5	–	–	–	–	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11	3	3	4	–	2	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	52	20	10	–	4	–	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Type of Income in 1985															
With earnings	456	159	56	14	24	15	187	912	206	5 849	423	2 054	291	6 992	510
With other income[7]	403	107	56	14	24	15	187	1 030	224	5 860	405	2 106	321	6 936	508
With government transfer payments[7]	188	86	22	3	11	4	61	773	301	6 003	571	2 058	450	7 287	680
Public assistance income	152	79	15	3	7	4	45	600	286	5 916	637	1 856	469	7 172	753
Aid to families with dep. children	149	79	15	3	7	4	42	526	257	5 875	648	1 813	474	7 162	771
Other government transfer payments	58	18	8	1	8	–	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
With other unearned income	239	36	33	11	14	8	137	1 345	329	5 690	530	2 202	423	6 547	641
With alimony	35	–	2	–	–	–	32	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Without other income	52	52	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(B)	(B)
Without earnings[7]	449	151	46	21	31	7	194	906	194	4 025	419	1 774	197	4 906	448
With government transfer payments[7]	322	110	40	19	25	7	122	687	176	4 842	411	1 631	220	5 791	474
Public assistance income	294	100	40	17	25	4	109	649	175	4 866	435	1 599	232	5 820	500
Aid to families with dep. children	286	97	40	17	23	4	105	642	177	4 892	445	1 591	238	5 845	514
Other government transfer payments	52	25	3	1	2	2	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
With other unearned income	183	15	24	7	15	7	116	1 318	334	4 476	635	1 906	365	5 096	765
With alimony	20	–	–	–	2	–	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Tenure															
Owner occupied	243	68	28	12	13	7	114	1 283	334	4 853	628	2 427	417	5 998	774
Renter occupied	641	241	68	23	38	14	256	772	148	5 030	372	1 745	184	6 012	411
Occupier paid no cash rent	21	1	5	–	4	–	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Mean amount based on all women due payments, whether or not payments were received.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes never-married women.
[6]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[7]Detail does not add to total because some women have more than one or none of the types of income specified.

Table 8. Alimony or Maintenance Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Selected Characteristics of Women

(Numbers in thousands. Ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total		Alimony or maintenance payments—									
			Agreed to or awarded								Not awarded	
			Total[1]		Supposed to receive payments in 1985							
					Total		Received payments		Did not receive payments			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Total	19 156	300	2 803	127	840	71	616	60	225	37	16 354	283
Current Marital Status												
Married[2]	7 361	201	1 015	77	89	23	52	(B)	37	(B)	6 346	188
Separated	2 610	123	261	39	148	29	120	27	26	(B)	2 348	117
Divorced	8 000	209	1 368	90	604	60	443	51	161	31	6 632	192
Widowed[3]	1 186	84	159	31	1	(B)	–	(B)	1	(B)	1 027	78
Race and Hispanic Origin												
White	16 039	281	2 539	121	752	67	559	58	193	34	13 500	262
Black	2 766	137	220	43	70	(B)	44	(B)	25	(B)	2 546	132
Hispanic origin[4]	1 196	118	132	43	42	(B)	29	(B)	13	(B)	1 064	113
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	15 020	274	2 220	114	681	64	501	55	180	33	12 800	256
Inside central cities	6 654	192	894	73	273	40	196	34	77	21	5 759	179
Outside central cities	8 366	213	1 326	88	408	49	304	43	104	25	7 040	197
Outside metropolitan areas	4 137	188	582	72	159	38	115	32	44	(B)	3 554	175
Region												
Northeast	3 047	115	466	46	215	31	164	27	51	(B)	2 582	106
Midwest	4 303	150	614	58	166	30	123	26	43	(B)	3 689	139
South	7 450	205	867	73	224	37	177	33	47	(B)	6 582	194
West	4 356	163	856	74	235	39	151	31	84	23	3 500	147
Age												
18 to 29 years	2 817	128	216	36	107	25	62	(B)	45	(B)	2 601	123
30 to 39 years	5 678	178	618	61	270	40	195	34	75	21	5 060	169
40 to 49 years	4 289	156	820	70	246	38	198	34	47	(B)	3 469	141
50 years and over	6 373	188	1 149	82	218	36	160	31	58	(B)	5 223	171
Presence of Own Children From an Absent Father												
No children present	12 357	252	2 026	109	452	52	322	44	129	28	10 331	234
One child or more present	6 799	194	777	68	388	48	293	42	95	24	6 023	183
Years of School Completed												
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	2 119	111	197	34	53	(B)	36	(B)	17	(B)	1 922	106
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 951	131	403	49	91	23	61	(B)	30	(B)	2 547	122
4 years	8 378	213	1 280	87	383	48	275	40	108	25	7 098	198
College: 1 to 3 years	3 558	143	542	57	161	31	119	27	42	(B)	3 016	132
4 years or more	2 150	112	381	48	152	30	125	27	27	(B)	1 770	102
Year of Divorce or Separation												
1980 and later	7 764	206	962	75	559	58	438	51	121	27	6 803	194
1975 to 1979	3 921	150	440	51	134	28	88	23	47	(B)	3 481	141
1970 to 1974	2 469	120	466	53	99	24	59	(B)	39	(B)	2 003	108
Before 1970	5 002	168	935	74	48	(B)	30	(B)	18	(B)	4 067	152
Work Experience in 1985												
Worked	13 047	258	1 903	105	619	61	463	52	156	31	11 144	242
Worked at full-time jobs	10 177	232	1 454	92	455	52	331	44	124	27	8 723	217
50 to 52 weeks	7 701	205	1 103	81	325	44	233	37	92	23	6 598	191
Worked at part-time jobs	2 869	129	449	52	164	31	132	28	32	(B)	2 421	119
Did not work	6 110	184	900	73	221	36	153	30	68	(B)	5 210	171

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Alimony or Maintenance Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Selected Characteristics of Women—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total		Alimony or maintenance payments—									
			Agreed to or awarded								Not awarded	
			Total[1]		Supposed to receive payments in 1985							
					Total		Received payments		Did not receive payments			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation												
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	15 167	275	1 978	107	580	59	403	49	177	33	13 189	259
Worked at time of separation	12 008	249	1 493	94	441	51	308	43	133	28	10 516	238
Worked at full-time jobs	10 110	232	1 197	84	334	45	224	37	110	26	8 913	219
Worked at part-time jobs	1 899	105	296	42	107	25	84	22	23	(B)	1 603	97
Did not work at time of separation	7 148	198	1 310	88	399	49	307	43	92	23	5 838	181
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	3 989	151	825	70	260	39	212	36	47	(B)	3 165	136
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985												
Total[2]	13 041	258	1 903	105	619	61	463	52	156	31	11 138	242
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	2 884	129	445	51	162	31	131	28	31	(B)	2 438	119
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	5 612	177	869	72	257	39	204	35	52	(B)	4 743	164
Service occupations	2 702	125	342	45	123	27	80	22	42	(B)	2 360	117
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	72	(B)	11	(B)	3	(B)	3	(B)	–	(B)	61	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	348	45	52	(B)	14	(B)	9	(B)	5	(B)	295	42
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 424	91	183	33	61	(B)	35	(B)	26	(B)	1 240	85
Income in 1985												
Without income	1 024	78	120	27	14	(B)	–	(B)	14	(B)	904	73
With income	18 132	294	2 682	125	827	70	616	60	211	36	15 450	277
$1 to $999 or loss	1 183	83	150	30	18	(B)	10	(B)	8	(B)	1 033	78
$1,000 to $1,999	687	64	82	22	5	(B)	5	(B)	–	(B)	605	60
$2,000 to $2,999	963	75	137	29	36	(B)	23	(B)	13	(B)	826	70
$3,000 to $3,999	1 047	79	137	29	42	(B)	25	(B)	17	(B)	910	73
$4,000 to $5,999	1 957	107	233	37	68	(B)	38	(B)	30	(B)	1 725	101
$6,000 to $7,999	1 797	103	311	43	101	25	67	(B)	34	(B)	1 486	93
$8,000 to $9,999	1 311	88	173	32	62	(B)	50	(B)	13	(B)	1 138	82
$10,000 to $11,999	1 272	87	199	34	57	(B)	46	(B)	14	(B)	1 073	80
$12,000 to $14,999	1 834	104	277	41	84	22	56	(B)	28	(B)	1 557	96
$15,000 to $24,999	3 880	149	586	59	187	33	151	30	35	(B)	3 293	138
$25,000 and over	2 202	113	399	49	167	32	145	29	22	(B)	1 804	103
Median income ... dollars	10 191	(X)	11 200	(X)	12 699	(X)	14 263	(X)	8 773	(X)	10 004	(X)
Standard error ... dollars	176	(X)	434	(X)	775	(X)	1 104	(X)	1 538	(X)	187	(X)
Mean income ... dollars	12 539	(X)	13 889	(X)	16 286	(X)	17 781	(X)	11 972	(X)	12 422	(X)
Standard error ... dollars	138	(X)	393	(X)	770	(X)	943	(X)	1 105	(X)	147	(X)
Type of Income in 1985												
With earnings	13 003	258	1 892	105	619	61	463	52	156	31	11 111	241
With other income[3]	9 823	229	1 565	96	574	58	463	52	112	26	8 258	212
With government transfer payments[3]	2 092	110	303	42	110	26	77	21	33	(B)	1 789	102
Public assistance income	527	56	57	(B)	28	(B)	20	(B)	8	(B)	470	53
Aid to families with dep. children	454	52	46	(B)	26	(B)	18	(B)	8	(B)	408	49
Other government transfer payments	1 651	98	252	39	86	23	61	(B)	25	(B)	1 399	91
With other unearned income	8 612	216	1 403	91	505	55	409	49	96	24	7 209	199
With alimony	463	52	463	52	463	52	463	52	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Without other income	3 181	135	327	44	45	(B)	(X)	(X)	45	(B)	2 853	128
Without earnings[3]	6 153	185	911	73	221	36	153	30	68	(B)	5 242	172
With government transfer payments[3]	3 718	146	514	55	110	26	64	(B)	46	(B)	3 204	136
Public assistance income	981	76	106	25	41	(B)	21	(B)	20	(B)	875	72
Aid to families with dep. children	864	71	84	22	33	(B)	13	(B)	19	(B)	780	68
Other government transfer payments	2 881	129	433	51	75	21	46	(B)	27	(B)	2 448	119
With other unearned income	3 097	134	540	57	146	30	118	27	28	(B)	2 557	122
With alimony	153	30	153	30	153	30	153	30	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

[1]Includes women who were not supposed to receive payments in 1985.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[6]Detail does not add to total because some women have more than one or none of the types of income specified.

Table 9. Receipt of Alimony or Maintenance Payments in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women

(Ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Payments agreed to or awarded[1]								Payments not awarded		
	Received payments					Did not receive payments					
		Mean total money income		Mean income from alimony maint.			Mean total money income			Mean total money income	
	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Total	616	17 781	943	3 733	294	225	11 262	1 096	16 354	11 736	144
Current Marital Status											
Married[2]	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	6 346	10 122	236
Separated	120	12 891	1 859	3 083	624	28	(B)	(B)	2 348	9 814	349
Divorced	443	19 425	1 133	3 975	360	161	11 811	1 326	6 632	14 346	224
Widowed[3]	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	1 027	9 245	419
Race and Hispanic Origin											
White	559	18 012	1 008	3 858	316	193	11 413	1 203	13 500	12 108	163
Black	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)	2 546	9 816	316
Hispanic origin[4]	29	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	1 064	8 586	596
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence											
Inside metropolitan areas	501	18 413	1 040	3 879	327	180	12 101	1 288	12 800	12 573	171
Inside central cities	196	17 449	1 462	3 345	460	77	12 711	2 035	5 759	12 196	248
Outside central cities	304	19 035	1 424	4 223	447	104	11 650	1 656	7 040	12 881	236
Outside metropolitan areas	115	15 030	2 668	3 097	808	47	(B)	(B)	3 554	8 722	267
Region											
Northeast	164	19 856	1 783	4 676	633	51	(B)	(B)	2 582	12 940	324
Midwest	123	16 983	1 745	3 185	445	43	(B)	(B)	3 689	11 114	251
South	177	17 407	1 957	3 375	487	47	(B)	(B)	6 582	10 414	222
West	151	16 622	1 579	3 576	587	84	12 625	1 984	3 500	13 949	361
Age											
18 to 29 years	62	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	45	(B)	(B)	2 601	8 918	270
30 to 39 years	195	16 912	1 620	3 200	447	75	11 178	1 668	5 060	13 524	273
40 to 49 years	198	23 242	1 865	4 038	544	47	(B)	(B)	3 469	13 827	351
50 years and over	160	15 574	1 548	4 771	661	58	(B)	(B)	5 223	10 018	231
Presence of Own Children From an Absent Father											
No children present	322	18 086	1 379	4 241	450	129	12 085	1 507	10 331	11 471	183
One child or more present	293	17 445	1 271	3 174	361	96	10 142	1 559	6 023	12 190	232
Years of School Completed											
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	36	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	1 922	5 469	202
High school: 1 to 3 years	61	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	30	(B)	(B)	2 547	6 986	225
4 years	275	14 420	1 164	2 588	318	108	11 279	1 464	7 098	11 356	192
College: 1 to 3 years	119	22 006	1 860	5 907	913	42	(B)	(B)	3 016	14 734	348
4 years or more	125	26 376	2 711	4 300	662	27	(B)	(B)	1 770	21 790	603
Year of Divorce or Separation											
1980 and later	438	18 049	1 094	4 046	375	121	10 151	1 429	6 803	12 596	223
1975 to 1979	88	17 012	2 255	3 245	587	47	(B)	(B)	3 481	12 956	332
1970 to 1974	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	39	(B)	(B)	2 003	12 014	420
Before 1970	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	4 067	9 115	253
Work Experience In 1985											
Worked	463	20 933	1 122	3 834	346	156	14 531	1 338	11 144	15 017	175
Worked at full-time jobs	331	23 952	1 325	4 006	447	124	16 752	1 490	8 723	17 168	200
50 to 52 weeks	233	27 341	1 529	4 332	554	92	18 152	1 743	6 598	19 239	218
Worked at part-time jobs	132	13 354	1 662	3 404	454	32	(B)	(B)	2 421	7 265	217
Did not work	153	8 245	830	3 425	553	68	(B)	(B)	5 210	4 718	156
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation											
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	403	19 031	1 165	3 504	379	177	12 154	1 300	13 189	12 628	166
Worked at time of separation	308	19 775	1 354	3 201	410	133	12 839	1 540	10 516	13 413	191
Worked at full-time jobs	224	21 083	1 579	3 311	521	110	13 770	1 746	8 913	13 922	214
Worked at part-time jobs	84	16 276	2 523	2 909	571	23	(B)	(B)	1 603	10 585	384
Did not work at time of separation	307	15 778	1 284	4 266	416	92	8 980	1 369	5 838	8 714	192
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	212	15 408	1 568	4 167	453	47	(B)	(B)	3 165	8 019	244

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Receipt of Alimony or Maintenance Payments in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women—Con.

(Ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Payments agreed to or awarded[1]								Payments not awarded		
	Received payments					Did not receive payments					
		Mean total money income		Mean income from alimony maint.			Mean total money income			Mean total money income	
	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985											
Total[5]	463	20 933	1 122	3 834	348	156	14 531	1 338	11 138	15 015	175
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	131	30 259	2 789	4 822	667	31	(B)	(B)	2 438	22 307	479
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	204	19 678	1 221	3 979	588	52	(B)	(B)	4 743	15 365	230
Service occupations	80	11 512	1 301	2 401	417	42	(B)	(B)	2 360	8 348	222
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	61	(B)	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	295	18 230	1 091
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	26	(B)	(B)	1 240	11 675	356
Type of Income in 1985											
With earnings	463	20 933	1 122	3 834	348	156	14 531	1 338	11 111	15 057	176
With other income[6]	463	20 933	1 122	3 834	348	112	15 895	1 506	8 258	16 515	212
With government transfer payments[6]	77	15 732	1 830	3 587	579	33	(B)	(B)	1 789	11 364	347
Public assistance income	20	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	470	6 658	355
Aid to families with dep. children	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	408	6 488	381
Other government transfer payments	61	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)	1 399	12 709	412
With other unearned income	409	21 542	1 224	4 009	381	96	17 060	1 630	7 209	17 536	230
With alimony	463	20 933	1 122	3 834	348	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Without other income	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	45	(B)	(B)	2 853	10 838	262
Without earnings[6]	153	8 245	830	3 425	553	68	(B)	(B)	5 242	4 695	155
With government transfer payments[6]	64	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	46	(B)	(B)	3 204	6 630	177
Public assistance income	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	20	(B)	(B)	875	4 360	140
Aid to families with dep. children	13	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	19	(B)	(B)	780	4 480	151
Other government transfer payments	46	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	27	(B)	(B)	2 448	7 364	222
With other unearned income	118	8 945	1 000	3 654	681	28	(B)	(B)	2 557	6 620	290
With alimony	153	8 245	830	3 425	553	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

[1]Excludes women who were awarded payments but were not supposed to receive them in 1985.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[6]Detail does not add to total because some women have more than one or none of the types of income specified.

Table 10. Alimony or Maintenance Payments Agreed to or Awarded—Ever-Divorced or Currently Separated Women, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985

(Women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (Thous.)	Alimony or maintenance payments— Agreed to or awarded: Total[1] (Thous.)	Supposed to receive payments in 1985: Total (Thous.)	Received payments: Number (Thous.)	Received payments: Mean total money income: Value (Dol.)	Received payments: Mean total money income: Standard error (Dol.)	Received payments: Mean income from alimony maint.: Value (Dol.)	Received payments: Mean income from alimony maint.: Standard error (Dol.)	Did not receive payments: Number (Thous.)	Did not receive payments: Mean total money income: Value (Dol.)	Did not receive payments: Mean total money income: Standard error (Dol.)	Not awarded: Number (Thous.)	Not awarded: Mean total money income: Value (Dol.)	Not awarded: Mean total money income: Standard error (Dol.)
ALL WOMEN														
Total	19 156	2 803	840	616	17 781	943	3 733	294	225	11 262	1 096	16 354	11 736	144
Standard error	300	127	71	60	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	37	(X)	(X)	283	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status														
Married[2]	7 361	1 015	89	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	6 346	10 122	236
Separated	2 610	261	146	120	12 891	1 859	3 083	624	26	(B)	(B)	2 348	9 814	348
Divorced	8 000	1 368	604	443	19 425	1 133	3 975	360	161	11 811	1 326	6 632	14 346	224
Widowed[3]	1 186	159	1	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	1 027	9 245	419
Race and Hispanic Origin														
White	16 039	2 539	752	559	18 012	1 008	3 858	316	193	11 413	1 203	13 500	12 108	163
Black	2 766	220	70	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)	2 546	9 816	316
Hispanic origin[4]	1 196	132	42	29	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	1 064	8 586	596
Age														
18 to 29 years	2 817	216	107	62	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	45	(B)	(B)	2 601	8 918	270
30 to 39 years	5 678	618	270	195	16 912	1 620	3 200	447	75	11 178	1 668	5 060	13 524	273
40 years and over	10 662	1 969	464	358	19 821	1 287	4 365	423	106	13 685	1 737	8 693	11 538	200
Years of School Completed														
Less than 12 years	5 069	600	144	97	11 051	1 411	3 574	637	47	(B)	(B)	4 470	6 334	158
High school: 4 years	8 378	1 280	383	275	14 420	1 164	2 588	318	108	11 279	1 464	7 098	11 356	192
College: 1 to 3 years	3 558	542	161	119	22 006	1 860	5 907	913	42	(B)	(B)	3 016	14 734	348
4 years or more	2 150	381	152	125	26 376	2 711	4 300	662	27	(B)	(B)	1 770	21 790	603
Presence of Own Children From an Absent Father														
No children present	12 357	2 026	452	322	18 086	1 379	4 241	450	129	12 085	1 507	10 331	11 471	183
One child or more present	6 799	777	388	293	17 445	1 271	3 174	361	95	10 142	1 559	6 023	12 190	232
Year of Divorce or Separation														
1980 and later	7 764	962	559	438	18 049	1 094	4 046	375	121	10 151	1 429	6 803	12 596	223
1975 to 1979	3 921	440	134	88	17 012	2 255	3 245	587	47	(B)	(B)	3 481	12 956	332
1970 to 1974	2 469	466	99	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	39	(B)	(B)	2 003	12 014	420
Before 1970	5 002	935	48	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	4 067	9 115	253
Work Experience in 1985														
Worked	13 047	1 903	619	463	20 933	1 122	3 834	346	156	14 531	1 338	11 144	15 017	175
Worked at full-time jobs	10 177	1 454	455	331	23 952	1 325	4 006	447	124	16 752	1 490	8 723	17 168	200
50 to 52 weeks	7 701	1 103	325	233	27 341	1 529	4 332	554	92	18 152	1 743	6 598	19 239	218
Worked at part-time jobs	2 869	449	164	132	13 354	1 662	3 404	454	32	(B)	(B)	2 421	7 265	217
Did not work	6 110	900	221	153	8 245	830	3 425	553	68	(B)	(B)	5 210	4 718	156

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Alimony or Maintenance Payments Agreed to or Awarded—Ever-Divorced or Currently Separated Women, by Selected Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below the Poverty Level in 1985—Con.

(Women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (Thous.)	Alimony or maintenance payments—												
		Agreed to or awarded										Not awarded		
			Supposed to receive payments in 1985										Mean total money income	
				Received payments					Did not receive payments					
					Mean total money income		Mean income from alimony/maint.			Mean total money income				
		Total[1] (Thous.)	Total (Thous.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1985														
Total	3 716	434	175	108	5 262	780	1 452	557	66	(B)	(B)	3 281	3 625	160
Standard error	214	74	47	37	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	29	(X)	(X)	201	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status														
Married[2]	524	55	3	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	470	1 900	475
Separated	309	39	1	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	270	3 917	324
Divorced	1 800	247	110	62	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	48	(B)	(B)	1 553	3 962	219
Widowed[3]	1 082	93	61	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	989	3 835	290
Race and Hispanic Origin														
White	2 670	378	152	97	5 301	859	1 485	610	55	(B)	(B)	2 292	3 516	195
Black	973	49	21	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	10	(B)	(B)	924	3 877	275
Hispanic origin[4]	410	35	9	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	376	4 076	645
Age														
18 to 29 years	851	86	55	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	765	3 476	310
30 to 39 years	1 090	111	65	45	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	20	(B)	(B)	979	4 229	330
40 years and over	1 774	237	54	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	24	(B)	(B)	1 537	3 314	215
Presence of Own Children From an Absent Father														
No children present	2 077	266	72	41	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	31	(B)	(B)	1 811	2 999	183
One child or more present	1 638	168	103	67	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	36	(B)	(B)	1 470	4 395	260

[1]Includes women who were not supposed to receive payments in 1985.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 11. Amount of Alimony or Maintenance Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women

(Numbers in thousands. Ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985	Did not receive payments in 1985	Received payments in 1985											
				Amount of payment received in 1985								Median income		Mean income	
			Total	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Total	840	225	616	89	80	52	55	81	98	54	106	2 400	254	3 733	294
Standard error	71	37	60	23	22	(B)	(B)	22	24	(B)	25	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status															
Married[1]	89	37	52	7	8	3	7	9	6	6	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Separated	146	26	120	31	11	15	3	13	25	7	15	1 963	686	3 083	624
Divorced	604	161	443	51	62	34	44	58	69	41	85	2 532	301	3 975	360
Widowed[2]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Race and Hispanic Origin															
White	752	193	559	80	68	39	55	79	85	51	101	2 471	247	3 858	316
Black	70	25	44	8	11	8	–	2	9	3	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Hispanic origin[3]	42	13	29	3	8	–	5	3	4	–	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence															
Inside metropolitan areas	681	180	501	64	66	33	47	72	85	40	93	2 549	257	3 879	327
Inside central cities	273	77	196	23	28	13	30	26	39	11	26	2 163	364	3 345	460
Outside central cities	408	104	304	41	38	20	18	46	46	29	66	2 771	359	4 223	447
Outside metropolitan areas	159	44	115	25	14	19	7	9	15	14	13	1 494	606	3 097	808
Region															
Northeast	215	51	164	26	20	19	13	18	8	22	39	2 287	482	4 676	633
Midwest	166	43	123	25	13	7	16	14	18	12	19	2 118	490	3 185	445
South	224	47	177	20	26	14	17	25	39	7	28	2 424	445	3 375	487
West	235	84	151	18	22	12	9	24	34	13	20	2 622	451	3 576	587
Age															
18 to 29 years	107	45	62	20	14	3	16	2	1	–	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
30 to 39 years	270	75	195	32	27	15	11	31	46	11	23	2 445	380	3 200	447
40 to 49 years	246	47	198	24	22	19	12	30	37	15	39	2 751	431	4 038	544
50 years and over	218	58	160	13	18	16	16	19	15	27	36	2 912	916	4 771	661
Presence of Own Children From an Absent Father															
No children present	452	129	322	55	35	24	20	41	42	37	68	2 670	380	4 241	450
One child or more present	388	95	293	33	46	28	35	40	57	17	38	2 124	307	3 174	361
Years of School Completed															
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	53	17	36	6	5	2	4	8	–	3	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
High school: 1 to 3 years	91	30	61	7	16	3	3	6	6	12	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years	383	108	275	39	50	36	40	34	33	14	29	1 664	174	2 588	318
College: 1 to 3 years	161	42	119	14	4	6	2	10	35	14	33	4 321	522	5 907	913
4 years or more	152	27	125	23	5	5	7	22	25	10	27	3 001	578	4 300	662
Year of Divorce or Separation															
1980 and later	559	121	438	63	42	33	40	62	76	41	82	2 676	280	4 046	375
1975 to 1979	134	47	88	8	15	15	7	9	12	7	14	1 918	626	3 245	587
1970 to 1974	99	39	59	6	19	–	4	6	12	6	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Before 1970	48	18	30	13	5	3	3	4	–	–	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receipt of Payments															
Regularly	517	(X)	517	61	38	44	45	76	98	54	102	2 925	298	4 239	334
Occasionally	66	(X)	66	15	34	7	2	–	2	–	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Seldom	33	(X)	33	12	8	–	7	6	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never	225	225	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Amount of Alimony or Maintenance Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985	Did not receive payments in 1985	Received payments in 1985											
				Amount of payment received in 1985								Median income		Mean income	
			Total	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Work Experience in 1985															
Worked	619	156	463	64	53	47	39	58	78	41	82	2 485	309	3 834	346
Worked at full-time jobs	455	124	331	41	40	32	32	44	61	21	59	2 473	341	4 006	447
50 to 52 weeks	325	92	233	32	18	22	19	30	47	21	44	2 855	466	4 332	554
Worked at part-time jobs	164	32	132	24	13	14	8	14	17	19	23	2 527	757	3 404	454
Did not work	221	68	153	24	28	5	15	23	21	13	23	2 186	413	3 425	553
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation															
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	580	177	403	72	50	42	46	35	70	31	58	1 914	259	3 504	379
Worked at time of separation	441	133	308	66	36	32	34	29	50	22	38	1 790	214	3 201	410
Worked at full-time jobs	334	110	224	44	23	26	33	27	33	10	29	1 800	190	3 311	521
Worked at part-time jobs	107	23	84	22	14	6	2	3	17	12	9	1 585	1 230	2 909	571
Did not work at time of separation	399	92	307	22	44	20	20	52	48	32	68	2 903	384	4 266	416
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	260	47	212	17	31	10	9	46	30	23	48	2 876	409	4 167	453
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985															
Total[4]	619	156	463	64	53	47	39	58	78	41	82	2 485	309	3 834	346
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	162	31	131	14	4	8	8	18	32	14	32	3 794	598	4 822	667
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	257	52	204	30	22	24	18	32	25	18	35	2 263	362	3 978	588
Service occupations	123	42	80	13	19	9	5	3	17	6	8	1 454	659	2 401	417
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	5	9	3	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	61	26	36	5	5	3	6	4	4	3	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Income in 1985															
Without income	14	14	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With income	827	211	616	89	80	52	55	81	99	54	106	2 400	254	3 733	294
$1 to $999 or loss	18	8	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$1,000 to $1,999	5	–	5	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$2,000 to $2,999	36	13	23	11	10	–	–	2	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$3,000 to $3,999	42	17	25	8	5	4	6	–	2	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$4,000 to $5,999	68	30	38	5	9	8	–	6	6	5	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$6,000 to $7,999	101	34	67	10	22	1	6	16	5	7	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$8,000 to $9,999	62	13	50	2	10	4	3	10	9	5	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$10,000 to $11,999	57	11	46	9	8	4	6	8	3	8	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$12,000 to $14,999	84	28	56	8	1	4	9	4	9	5	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$15,000 to $24,999	187	35	151	11	6	16	15	17	40	16	30	3 533	507	4 117	466
$25,000 and over	167	22	145	15	7	12	9	18	26	8	50	3 916	779	6 287	923
Median income dollars	12 699	8 773	14 263	8 217	7 167	(B)	(B)	11 729	17 502	(B)	23 630	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error dollars	775	1 538	1 104	2 443	678	(B)	(B)	2 919	1 610	(B)	3 415	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mean income dollars	16 286	11 972	17 781	12 579	9 843	(B)	(B)	17 014	19 726	(B)	28 936	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Standard error dollars	770	1 105	943	2 334	1 750	(B)	(B)	2 187	1 743	(B)	2 890	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Type of Income in 1985															
With earnings	619	156	463	64	53	47	39	58	78	41	82	2 485	309	3 834	346
With other income[5]	574	112	463	64	53	47	39	58	78	41	82	2 485	309	3 834	346
With government transfer payments[5]	110	33	77	7	7	3	15	9	13	11	12	2 737	895	3 587	579
Public assistance income	28	8	20	5	3	–	5	3	–	–	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Aid to families with dep. children	26	8	18	5	1	–	5	3	–	–	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Other government transfer payments	86	25	61	2	3	3	11	6	13	11	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
With other unearned income	505	96	409	58	35	47	37	55	63	37	78	2 511	305	4 009	381
With alimony	463	(X)	463	64	53	47	39	58	78	41	82	2 485	309	3 834	346
Without other income	45	45	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Without earnings[5]	221	68	153	24	28	5	15	23	21	13	23	2 186	413	3 425	553
With government transfer payments[5]	110	46	64	12	17	4	8	10	4	7	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Public assistance income	41	20	21	5	7	2	3	3	–	2	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Aid to families with dep. children	33	19	13	3	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Other government transfer payments	73	27	46	7	10	2	6	10	4	5	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
With other unearned income	146	28	118	21	20	2	11	17	18	9	20	2 293	506	3 654	681
With alimony	153	(X)	153	24	28	5	15	23	21	13	23	2 186	413	3 425	553

[1]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[2]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[4]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.
[5]Detail does not add to total because some women have more than one or none of the types of income specified.

Table 12. Percent of Alimony or Maintenance Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women

(Ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985 (Thous.)	Percent of payments received (thous.)						Payments actually received				If full amount of payments were received			
								Mean alim./maint. inc[1]		Mean total money income		Mean alim./maint. inc.		Mean total money income	
		0.0	0.1 to 24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 to 99.9	100.0 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Total	840	225	33	16	49	102	415	2 735	235	16 038	768	3 842	378	17 150	810
Standard error	71	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	50	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status															
Married[2]	89	37	2	4	11	20	15	1 857	515	13 369	1 934	2 947	703	14 459	1 965
Separated	148	28	14	–	–	27	78	2 531	538	12 090	1 659	3 306	527	12 864	1 657
Divorced	604	161	16	12	38	55	322	2 917	289	17 398	932	4 107	499	18 596	994
Widowed[3]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Race and Hispanic Origin															
White	752	193	25	14	40	97	382	2 865	256	16 314	828	3 995	419	17 449	877
Black	70	25	8	2	5	4	26	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Hispanic origin[4]	42	13	8	–	3	9	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence															
Inside metropolitan areas	681	180	28	16	35	67	354	2 852	264	16 742	856	3 938	431	17 834	904
Inside central cities	273	77	16	6	12	30	132	2 407	364	16 120	1 216	4 056	931	17 770	1 425
Outside central cities	408	104	12	10	23	38	221	3 150	366	17 158	1 173	3 858	360	17 877	1 170
Outside metropolitan areas	159	44	5	–	14	34	62	2 234	625	13 033	2 066	3 435	944	14 234	2 159
Region															
Northeast	215	51	9	2	8	43	101	3 571	522	17 531	1 482	4 297	528	18 259	1 465
Midwest	166	43	–	10	15	19	79	2 362	372	15 578	1 462	2 872	372	16 112	1 442
South	224	47	10	–	12	17	137	2 664	414	15 831	1 659	3 703	449	16 870	1 677
West	235	84	13	4	15	22	98	2 302	424	15 198	1 256	4 245	1 160	17 141	1 587
Age															
18 to 29 years	107	45	5	–	–	17	40	1 032	332	7 485	1 052	1 869	372	8 323	1 060
30 to 39 years	270	75	9	11	9	25	142	2 316	354	15 328	1 286	2 871	341	15 898	1 270
40 to 49 years	246	47	10	–	18	28	142	3 260	471	21 584	1 613	4 197	497	22 521	1 607
50 years and over	218	58	10	4	22	32	92	3 496	540	14 863	1 323	5 611	1 236	16 980	1 672
Presence of Own Children From an Absent Father															
No children present	452	129	17	8	41	63	194	3 026	355	16 367	1 096	4 561	649	17 912	1 186
One child or more present	388	95	16	9	8	39	221	2 396	296	15 655	1 066	3 006	304	16 265	1 074
Years of School Completed															
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	53	17	3	–	6	12	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
High school: 1 to 3 years	91	30	4	2	8	7	40	2 486	649	10 284	1 567	3 444	607	11 242	1 514
4 years	383	108	16	9	24	48	176	1 857	249	13 532	940	2 865	283	14 362	952
College: 1 to 3 years	161	42	4	2	9	15	89	4 359	755	19 152	1 620	6 711	1 656	21 504	2 076
4 years or more	152	27	6	3	1	19	95	3 530	587	25 126	2 396	4 186	608	25 809	2 363
Year of Divorce or Separation															
1980 and later	559	121	30	10	16	52	331	3 173	316	16 345	940	4 116	353	17 295	944
1975 to 1979	134	47	1	–	11	32	43	2 115	442	16 291	1 799	2 752	481	16 930	1 795
1970 to 1974	99	39	–	7	12	11	29	1 883	508	13 703	1 609	2 586	462	14 406	1 598
Before 1970	48	18	2	–	10	6	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receipt of Payments															
Regularly	517	(X)	–	–	–	102	415	4 239	334	18 596	1 054	4 315	339	18 681	1 054
Occasionally	66	(X)	–	16	49	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Seldom	33	(X)	33	–	–	–	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never	225	225	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	11 262	1 096	(X)	(X)	13 919	1 474

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Percent of Alimony or Maintenance Payments Received in 1985, by Selected Characteristics of Women—Con.

(Ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments in 1985 (Thous.)	Percent of payments received (thous.)						Payments actually received				If full amount of payments were received			
								Mean alim./maint. inc[1]		Mean total money income		Mean alim./maint. inc.		Mean total money income	
		0.0	0.1 to 24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 to 99.9	100.0 and over	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Work Experience in 1985															
Worked	619	156	22	10	30	74	326	2 865	281	19 315	923	3 606	285	20 063	920
Worked at full-time jobs	455	124	22	10	18	52	229	2 913	354	21 988	1 075	3 768	360	22 852	1 066
50 to 52 weeks	325	92	14	9	10	34	166	3 106	436	24 740	1 262	3 957	449	25 605	1 253
Worked at part-time jobs	164	32	–	–	13	22	97	2 733	405	11 906	1 406	3 158	394	12 332	1 389
Did not work	221	68	11	7	19	28	89	2 369	422	6 863	645	4 503	1 196	8 998	1 305
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation															
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	580	177	27	12	24	67	274	2 434	286	16 931	928	3 673	517	18 171	1 001
Worked at time of separation	441	133	21	9	15	46	218	2 238	309	17 687	1 084	3 635	648	19 085	1 193
Worked at full-time jobs	334	110	14	6	12	38	154	2 225	377	18 684	1 246	3 873	841	20 334	1 407
Worked at part-time jobs	107	23	6	3	3	8	63	2 277	487	14 579	2 121	2 895	476	15 197	2 086
Did not work at time of separation	399	92	12	7	34	56	197	3 285	353	14 214	1 067	4 071	350	15 011	1 052
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	260	47	7	4	25	35	141	3 407	406	14 043	1 348	4 220	409	14 872	1 330
Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1985															
Total[5]	619	156	22	10	30	74	326	2 865	281	19 315	923	3 606	285	20 063	920
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	162	31	5	3	–	25	98	3 899	594	27 704	2 471	4 356	567	28 164	2 434
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	257	52	8	6	14	27	148	3 165	497	19 666	1 065	4 033	522	20 549	1 101
Service occupations	123	42	#	–	11	11	54	1 572	323	10 159	977	2 388	346	10 975	986
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	5	1	–	2	–	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	61	26	4	–	3	8	20	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Mean amount based on all women due payments, whether or not payments were received.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes women whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.

Table 13. Property Settlements Following Divorce—Ever-Divorced Women, by Selected Characteristics

(Numbers in thousands. Women as of spring 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	No settlement reached				Property settlement reached						
			Received—				Received—			Type of settlement		
		Total[1]	Child support only	Alimony only	Child support and alimony	Total[1]	Child support only	Alimony only	Child support and alimony	Cash[2] only	Other types[3] only	Cash[2] and other types[3]
Total	16 547	10 663	1 352	60	55	5 883	1 107	264	116	1 272	4 363	248
Standard error	284	237	89	(B)	(B)	181	81	40	26	87	157	38
Current Marital Status												
Married[4]	7 361	4 893	508	5	6	2 468	448	34	7	507	1 841	120
Divorced	8 000	4 869	831	55	49	3 131	648	230	109	736	2 289	106
Widowed[5]	1 186	901	12	–	–	285	11	–	–	30	234	21
Race and Hispanic Origin												
White	14 408	9 078	1 179	42	51	5 330	1 014	249	115	1 179	4 007	144
Black	1 832	1 373	160	18	3	459	73	6	2	67	303	89
Hispanic origin[6]	866	619	64	3	5	247	61	–	2	47	188	11
Age												
18 to 29 years	2 046	1 535	329	2	10	511	163	8	13	126	375	10
30 to 39 years	4 950	3 106	674	12	31	1 844	624	75	38	427	1 379	38
40 years and over	9 550	6 022	349	46	14	3 528	320	181	65	719	2 609	200
Years of School Completed												
Less than 12 years	4 146	2 975	200	14	7	1 171	147	39	3	218	891	62
High school: 4 years	7 354	4 735	659	25	33	2 619	549	106	63	544	1 956	119
College: 1 to 3 years	3 091	1 910	351	11	8	1 182	248	57	22	261	874	46
4 years or more	1 955	1 044	142	10	7	911	163	62	27	249	641	21
Presence of Own Children From an Absent Father												
No children present	11 110	7 197	(X)	49	(X)	3 913	(X)	236	(X)	833	2 887	194
One child or more present	5 436	3 466	1 352	11	55	1 970	1 107	28	116	439	1 477	54
Year of Divorce												
1980 and later	5 900	3 642	816	20	39	2 258	653	183	93	558	1 605	95
1975 to 1979	3 640	2 289	366	15	13	1 351	277	30	13	334	961	55
1970 to 1974	2 287	1 470	135	14	3	817	117	33	10	197	570	51
Before 1970	4 720	3 262	35	12	–	1 457	60	18	–	184	1 227	46
Income in 1985												
Without income	898	663	(X)	(X)	(X)	235	(X)	(X)	(X)	41	171	23
With income	15 649	10 000	1 352	60	55	5 648	1 107	264	116	1 231	4 192	225
$1 to $999 or loss	1 092	775	38	–	–	317	26	7	–	65	230	22
$1,000 to $1,999	578	402	44	–	–	176	32	2	2	32	140	4
$2,000 to $3,999	1 615	1 158	104	7	8	457	88	15	3	84	360	13
$4,000 to $5,999	1 551	1 096	69	12	–	455	76	15	–	75	354	26
$6,000 to $7,999	1 541	1 055	101	4	4	487	95	28	11	89	383	15
$8,000 to $9,999	1 093	733	101	3	5	361	53	21	9	66	290	5
$10,000 to $11,999	1 062	680	107	3	3	382	61	18	10	76	282	24
$12,000 to $14,999	1 619	993	180	2	–	625	122	22	16	168	424	33
$15,000 to $19,999	2 055	1 276	248	4	11	779	217	30	24	174	591	14
$20,000 to $24,999	1 395	782	172	12	16	612	155	20	13	182	406	24
$25,000 and over	2 048	1 051	188	(B)	(B)	997	183	84	28	220	733	45
Median income ... dollars	10 667	9 405	13 697	(B)	(B)	12 774	15 008	15 273	16 076	14 157	12 337	12 253
Standard error ... dollars	196	227	535	(B)	(B)	272	622	1 954	1 687	586	323	1 002
Mean income ... dollars	12 973	11 848	14 993	(B)	(B)	14 965	15 739	19 811	18 688	16 127	14 642	14 623
Standard error ... dollars	150	176	460	(B)	(B)	270	556	1 650	1 642	591	311	1 344

[1]Detail does not add to total because some ever-divorced women received neither child support nor alimony, not shown separately.
[2]A one-time cash settlement.
[3]Other property (e.g., house, other real estate, cars, or furnishings).
[4]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[5]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[6]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 14. Receipt of Child Support and/or Alimony or Maintenance Payments in 1985, by Presence of Children and Selected Characteristics of Women

(Child support payments for women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. Alimony payments for ever-divorced or currently separated women. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Women with children									
	Total					Child support only				
		Mean income from child support or alim./maint.		Mean total money income			Mean income from child support		Mean total money income	
	Number[1] (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Total	3 310	2 452	75	14 878	313	3 016	2 129	60	14 628	320
Standard error	138	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	132	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status										
Married[2]	970	2 000	85	13 512	601	956	1 956	83	13 532	608
Separated	410	2 619	237	13 021	734	327	2 079	185	12 854	739
Divorced	1 676	2 849	121	16 874	428	1 480	2 397	97	16 538	433
Widowed[3]	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	231	1 147	148	9 675	1 256	231	1 147	148	9 675	1 256
Race and Hispanic Origin										
White	2 773	2 570	85	15 146	343	2 505	2 196	67	14 887	349
Black	487	1 788	151	13 379	877	465	1 749	153	13 315	907
Hispanic origin[4]	202	2 307	388	11 627	1 191	179	1 865	333	11 305	1 285
Age										
18 to 29 years	785	1 580	101	10 842	554	734	1 429	87	10 988	583
30 to 39 years	1 613	2 518	95	15 526	428	1 517	2 331	91	15 560	447
40 years and over	912	3 086	187	17 204	657	765	2 401	120	16 235	657
Years of School Completed										
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	121	2 642	400	9 179	1 150	102	1 822	276	9 241	1 333
High school: 1 to 3 years	398	1 895	167	9 258	823	375	1 798	168	9 164	858
4 years	1 627	2 174	86	13 555	364	1 481	1 964	77	13 482	380
College: 1 to 3 years	758	2 728	174	17 129	675	705	2 360	138	16 912	699
4 years or more	405	3 541	304	23 200	1 092	353	2 802	199	22 244	1 052
Year of Divorce or Separation[5]										
1980 and later	1 966	2 817	109	15 420	387	1 730	2 388	87	15 231	403
1975 to 1979	720	2 213	124	15 544	650	683	2 075	116	15 477	667
1970 to 1974	286	1 657	160	13 869	1 075	269	1 462	99	13 713	1 120
Before 1970	106	2 305	373	14 342	2 660	103	2 078	313	12 370	1 941
Inclusion of Health Insurance in Child Support Award										
Health insurance included	1 661	2 924	112	15 735	428	1 484	2 527	92	15 421	447
Health insurance not included	1 367	1 960	89	14 597	487	1 301	1 850	82	14 603	479
Work Experience in 1985										
Worked	2 692	2 501	84	17 097	342	2 464	2 195	66	16 837	345
Worked at full-time jobs	2 171	2 502	93	18 927	381	2 003	2 211	73	18 608	383
40 weeks or more	1 865	2 510	101	20 296	408	1 738	2 238	79	19 883	407
50 to 52 weeks	1 655	2 530	108	20 404	412	1 550	2 244	83	19 957	403
39 weeks or less	306	2 449	240	10 579	630	265	2 035	191	10 251	650
Worked at part-time jobs	521	2 496	197	9 473	465	460	2 124	156	9 130	451
40 weeks or more	279	2 453	223	11 581	649	254	2 255	219	11 064	591
50 to 52 weeks	228	2 491	258	11 082	533	207	2 244	250	10 903	564
39 weeks or less	242	2 546	338	7 037	560	206	1 962	220	6 750	588
Did not work	618	2 239	163	5 202	288	552	1 835	142	4 775	285
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[5]										
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	2 490	2 403	81	15 832	355	2 290	2 143	65	15 635	364
Worked at time of separation	1 915	2 377	85	16 635	398	1 764	2 180	75	16 438	412
Worked at full-time jobs	1 483	2 314	94	17 083	464	1 375	2 128	82	16 882	480
Worked at part-time jobs	432	2 592	195	15 100	749	389	2 365	176	14 868	767
Did not work at time of separation	1 164	2 835	153	13 019	520	1 021	2 263	114	12 621	513
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	588	3 170	223	12 880	724	495	2 521	187	12 280	702

Table 14. Receipt of Child Support and/or Alimony or Maintenance Payments in 1985, by Presence of Children and Selected Characteristics of Women—Con.

(Child support payments for women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1986. Alimony payments for ever-divorced or currently separated women. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Women with children—Con.					Women without children				
	Child support and alimony/maintenance payments					Alimony/maintenance payments only				
		Mean income from child support and alimony maint.		Mean total money income			Mean income from alimony/maintenance		Mean total money income	
	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Standard error (Dol.)
Total	226	5 823	484	16 753	1 249	322	4 241	450	18 086	1 379
Standard error	37	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	44	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Current Marital Status										
Married[2]	14	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	39	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Separated	55	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	158	6 499	619	19 025	1 509	247	4 633	541	19 444	1 587
Widowed[3]	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Race and Hispanic Origin										
White	217	5 926	496	16 954	1 278	291	4 380	484	18 425	1 472
Black	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Hispanic origin[4]	13	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Age										
18 to 29 years	42	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
30 to 39 years	87	5 770	462	14 353	1 460	99	4 127	810	19 089	2 838
40 years and over	97	6 805	952	22 285	2 133	211	4 489	563	18 131	1 604
Years of School Completed										
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
High school: 1 to 3 years	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	38	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years	119	4 923	534	14 766	1 443	129	3 397	611	14 563	2 046
College: 1 to 3 years	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	66	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more	38	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Year of Divorce or Separation[5]										
1980 and later	180	6 013	561	16 424	1 439	203	5 033	630	19 481	1 840
1975 to 1979	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1970 to 1974	13	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	42	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Before 1970	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	27	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Inclusion of Health Insurance in Child Support Award										
Health insurance included	168	6 421	577	18 491	1 474	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Health insurance not included	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Work Experience in 1985										
Worked	181	5 804	579	18 807	1 423	234	4 535	523	21 935	1 655
Worked at full-time jobs	126	5 920	674	21 827	1 626	163	4 624	692	25 198	1 950
40 weeks or more	92	5 914	825	24 828	1 811	143	4 791	699	27 337	2 017
50 to 52 weeks	81	5 982	902	25 460	1 927	128	4 683	740	27 630	1 986
39 weeks or less	34	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Worked at part-time jobs	55	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
40 weeks or more	20	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	41	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
50 to 52 weeks	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
39 weeks or less	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Did not work	45	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	88	3 457	869	7 813	1 240
Work Experience Before or at Time of Separation[5]										
Worked during 5 years before or at time of separation	153	5 290	563	18 072	1 608	203	4 063	583	19 966	1 837
Worked at time of separation	114	4 592	507	19 112	1 822	158	3 833	646	20 559	2 231
Worked at full-time jobs	79	4 476	492	19 566	2 116	117	3 947	797	22 389	2 570
Worked at part-time jobs	34	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	41	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Did not work at time of separation	113	7 067	779	14 371	1 623	164	4 634	624	15 708	1 589
Did not work during 5 years before or at time of separation	74	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	119	4 544	702	14 891	1 935

[1]Includes women with children from absent fathers who received alimony but no child support, not shown separately.
[2]Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3]Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes never-married women.

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

DEFINITIONS RELATED TO CHILD SUPPORT, ALIMONY, AND PROPERTY SETTLEMENTS

Child support. Data on award of child support payments were collected from women 18 years or older with children under 21 years of age whose father was not living in the household as of spring 1986. Information on recipiency and amount of payments was obtained from women who reported that they were awarded or had agreements to receive child support payments in 1985. For ever-married women, payment amounts were limited to only those from the last divorce or separation.

Alimony. Data on the award of alimony or maintenance payments were collected from women 18 years or older who were ever-divorced or currently separated as of spring 1986. Information on recipiency status and payment amounts was obtained from those women who reported that they were awarded or had agreements to receive alimony payments in 1985. The data are limited to payments received from the most recent divorce or separation.

Property settlements. Data on property settlements were collected from women 18 years or older who were ever-divorced as of spring 1986. For the purposes of this survey, property settlements consist of a one-time cash settlement (cash, savings accounts, or marketable securities) or other property (i.e., house, other real estate, car, or furnishings), or a combination of both.

Reason for non-award of child support.

Final agreement pending: A child support agreement was awaiting final court, magisterial, or legal action before becoming final, and/or a voluntary written agreement was not yet final.

Accepted property settlement in lieu of child support: A one-time property settlement was accepted in lieu of regular child support payments.

Joint custody granted: Housing, care, and support of the child(ren) was shared by both the child(ren)'s mother and father and, therefore, no money or other support was exchanged by the parents.

Did not want child support: The mother indicated she did not want child support for her child(ren).

Unable to locate father: Child support was desired, but the child(ren)'s father could not be located.

Unable to establish paternity: Child support arrangements could not be made because the child(ren)'s paternity could not be established.

Some other reason: The mother wanted child support, and the reason for non-award did not fit any of the reasons listed above.

Inclusion of health insurance in child support award. This item refers to whether the child(ren)'s father had made health insurance arrangements for his child(ren) as part of the child support award. Arrangements for health insurance could have been made by his purchasing a separate policy for the child(ren) or including the child(ren) under the health insurance provided by the father's employer. In either event, the purchase of or inclusion in health insurance must be part of the child support agreement. Insurance taken out by the mother but paid for with monies for child support from the father is not included.

Type of child support arrangment.

Voluntary written agreement: Voluntary written agreements between the parties. This agreement may or may not have been recognized by the courts as part of the divorce or separation proceedings. This type of agreement was not ordered by the courts.

Court ordered: Payments ordered by a court. Court ordered payments usually take place when a mutually acceptable agreement cannot be worked out between the parties.

Other: Arrangements not within either of the two cases above. This category includes informal verbal agreements.

Method of payment of child support.

Directly from child's father: The child(ren)'s father sent or brought the money directly to the household with no intermediaries or agencies involved.

Through a court or public agency: The father made the payments to an agency or court which then forwarded the payments to the mother.

Some other method: Another method other than the two above was established, such as through an intermediary other than a public agency or court.

Receipt of payments for child support and allmony

Regularly: The woman received payments for her child(ren) roughly 75 percent to 100 percent of the time she was supposed to.

Occasionally: She received the payments roughly 25 percent to 75 percent of the time she was supposed to.

Seldom: She received the payments roughly 1 percent to 25 percent of the time she was supposed to.

Never: No payments were received.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the woman at her last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes American Indians, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and any other race except White and Black.

Women of Hispanic origin. Women of Hispanic origin were identified by a question that asked for self-identification of the women's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (and the origin of other household members) from a "flash card" listing ethnic origins. Women of Hispanic origin, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. It should be noted that women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the woman and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public and private elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a woman toward an elementary school certificate or a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Marital status. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Women classified as "married" or "widowed" consist of those who remarried after having been divorced. Women classified as separated are either legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord.

Women in common-law marriages are classified as married, and women who are single or whose only marriage was annulled are classified as never married.

Year of divorce or separation. The year of divorce or separation reflects the year of marital dissolution. For women who were divorced or separated more than once, it is the year of most recent divorce or separation. For divorces that require a formal (legal) separation, the year reflects the year the actual divorce took place.

Children from an absent father. Children from an absent father are a woman's sons and daughters (including stepchildren and adopted children) whose father was not living in the same household. The questionnaire was designed to count children from an absent father only when at least one such child in the household is under 21 years of age.

Tenure. A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. A cooperative or condominium unit is "owner occupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent. For renter-occupied units, information was also obtained as to whether the unit was publicly owned or subsidized by the Federal, State, or local government.

Head versus householder. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, the Bureau of the Census discontinued the use of the term "head of family." Instead, the term "family householder" is used. Recent social changes have resulted in greater sharing of household responsibilities among the adult members and, therefore, have made the term "head" increasingly inappropriate in the analysis of family data. Specifically, the Bureau has discontinued its longtime practice of always classifying the husband as the reference person (head) when he and his wife are living together.

Householder. The instructions call for listing first the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If the house is owned jointly by a married couple, either the husband or the wife may be listed first, thereby becoming the reference person, or householder, to whom the relationship of the other household members is recorded. One person in each household is designated as the "householder." The number of householders, therefore, is equal to the number of households.

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. MSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget for use in the presentation of statistics by agencies of the Federal Government. An MSA is a geographic area consisting of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The definitions specify a boundary around each large city so as to include most or all of its suburbs. Entire counties form the MSA building blocks, except in New England where cities and towns are used. The former term SMSA was changed to MSA in 1983.

An area qualifies for recognition as an MSA if (1) it includes a city of at least 50,000 population, or (2) it includes a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). In addition to the county containing the main city or urbanized area, an MSA may include other counties having strong commuting ties to the central county. If specified conditions are met, certain large MSA's are designated as consolidated MSA's (CMSA's) and divided into component primary MSA's (PMSA's).

Central cities. The largest city in each MSA is always designated a central city. There may be additional central cities if specified requirements, designed to identify places of central character within the MSA, are met. Although the largest central cities are generally included in the title of the MSA, there may be central cities that are not part of the title. The balance of the MSA outside the central city or cities often is regarded as equivalent to "suburbs."

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States for which data are presented in this report represent groups of States as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

DEFINITIONS OF OCCUPATION AND WORK EXPERIENCE CHARACTERISTICS

Occupation. The data on occupation refer to the job held longest during the year. The occupation groups were derived from occupation subgroups delineated on the basis of the classification system used in the 1980 census. For more detailed information, see the February 1983 issue of Employment and Earnings by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Work experience. A woman with work experience is one who, during the preceding calendar year or during the five year interval prior to marital separation, did any civilian work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year on a part-time or full-time basis.

Weeks worked in the income year. Women are classified according to the number of different weeks, during the preceding calendar year, in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Part-time or full-time jobs. A woman is classified as having worked at part-time jobs during the preceding calendar year or during the five year interval prior to marital separation, if she worked at civilian jobs which provided less than 35 hours of work per week in a majority of the weeks in which she worked during the year. She is classified as having worked at full-time jobs if she worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which she worked.

Year-round, full-time worker. A year-round, full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time civilian jobs for 50 weeks or more during the preceding calendar year.

Nonworker. A nonworker is one who did not do any civilian work in the calendar year preceding the survey or during the five year interval prior to marital separation, as applicable.

DEFINITIONS OF MONEY INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

Income. For each person in the sample 15 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement income; (5) Supplemental Security income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest (on savings or other investments which pay interest); (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans' payments or unemployment and worker's compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; (11) alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year, the characteristics of the woman (such as age and marital status) and the composition of families refer to the time of the survey. The income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. However, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during the income year but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration.

Data on consumer income collected in the CPS by the Bureau of the Census cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some families receive part of their income in the form of noncash benefits such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that some farm families receive noncash benefits in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that noncash benefits are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. From an analysis of independently derived income estimates, it has been determined that income earned from wages or salaries is much better reported than other sources of income, and is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

The various sources for which income is reported are defined as follows:

Money wages or salary is total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the income year. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Net income from nonfarm self-employment is the net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory changes were considered in determining net income; replies based on income tax returns or other official records do reflect inventory changes. However, when values of inventory changes were not reported, net income figures exclusive of inventory changes were accepted. The value of saleable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

Net income from farm self-employment is the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income. In general, inventory changes were considered in determining net income only when they were accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes; otherwise inventory changes were not taken into account.

Social Security includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits, and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance and Railroad Retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

Supplemental Security income includes payments made by Federal, State, and local welfare agencies to low-income persons who are (1) aged (65 years old or over), (2) blind, or (3) disabled.

Public assistance or welfare payments include public assistance payments, such as aid to families with dependent children and general assistance.

Dividends, interest (on savings or other investments which pay interest), income from estates or trusts, net rental income, or royalties include dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, interest on savings or any type of investment which pays interest, periodic receipts from estates or trust funds, net income from rental of a house, store, or other property to others, receipts from boarders or lodgers, and net royalties.

Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, or worker's compensation include (1) unemployment compensation received from government unemployment insurance agencies or private companies during periods of unemployment and any strike benefits received from union funds; (2) money paid periodically by the Veterans Administration to disabled members of the Armed Forces or to survivors of deceased veterans, subsistence allowances paid to veterans for education and on-the-job training, as well as so-called "refunds" paid to ex-service personnel as GI insurance premiums; and (3) worker's compensation received periodically from public or private insurance companies for injuries incurred at work. The cost of this insurance must have been paid by the employer and not by the person.

Private and government employee pensions include (1) private pensions or retirement benefits paid to a retired person or her survivors by a former employer or by a union, either directly or through an insurance company and (2) government employee pensions received from retirement pensions paid by Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies to former employees (including members of the Armed Forces) or their survivors.

Annuities, child support, alimony, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income include (1) periodic receipts from annuities or insurance; (2) child support and alimony, (3) contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household; (4) other periodic income such as military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Government transfer payments include Social Security or railroad retirement, public assistance or welfare payments, Supplemental Security income, retirement and annuities, veterans' payments, and unemployment and worker's compensations.

Receipts not counted as income. Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: (1) money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

All sources of income may be combined into two major types: *total money earnings,* the algebraic sum of money wages or salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment, and *income other than earnings,* the algebraic sum of all sources of money income except wages and salaries and income from self-employment.

Total money income. This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

The income table for families includes in the lowest income group (under $2,000) those who were classified as having no income in the income year and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income. Some of these were living on income "in-kind," savings, or gifts; or were newly constituted families, or families in which the sole earner had recently died or had left the household. However, other families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the survey.

Median income. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. The medians for families are based on all families. The medians for women are based on women with income, unless other wise indicated.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group. The means for families are based on all families. The means for women are based on women with income, unless otherwise indicated.

Income per family member. Income per family member is the mean income computed for every woman, man, and child in a particular family grouping. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular family group by the total population in that group.

Computation of constant dollar means. The adjustment for price change was made by converting the mean incomes for women for the years 1979, 1981, and 1983 into 1985 dollars on the basis of the change in the Consumer Price Index. The indices used to make the constant dollar conversions are shown in table A-1.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index designed to measure changes in family purchasing power. While the CPI is a good measure of the changes in prices paid

Table A-1. Consumer Price Index (CPI): 1977-85

(1977 = 100)

Year	CPI	Year	CPI
1977	100.0	1982	159.3
1978	107.7	1983	164.4
1979	119.8	1984	171.4
1980	136.0	1985	177.5
1981	150.1		

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

by the average family represented in the index (urban consumers), it is not necessarily a good measure of the changes in prices faced by consumers of different characteristics and income levels. These limitations should be noted when comparing income figures adjusted to constant dollars using the CPI since the same index was used for all women and all income levels.

Underreporting. As in most household surveys, the estimates of the number of money income recipients and the total amount of money income derived from the March CPS are somewhat less than comparable estimates derived from independent sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Social Security Administration, and Veterans Administration. The difference between the survey estimate and the independent estimate is generally termed "underreporting." Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources such as public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, and property income (interest, dividends, and net rental income). Estimates of income from wages and salaries tend to have less underreporting than most income types.

Poverty definition. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1981. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 economy food plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $10,989 in 1985. Weighted average poverty thresholds by size of family are shown in table A-2. For further details, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 158.

Weighted average thresholds at the poverty level. As shown in table A-2, the poverty cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person, i.e., unrelated individuals, to nine or more persons) cross-classified by

Table A-2. Poverty Thresholds in 1985, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	$ 5,469									
Under 65 years	5,593	$ 5,593								
65 years and over	5,156	5,156								
Two persons	6,998									
Householder under 65 years	7,231	7,199	$ 7,410							
Householder 65 years and over	6,503	6,498	7,382							
Three persons	8,573	8,410	8,654	$ 8,662						
Four persons	10,989	11,089	11,270	10,903	$10,941					
Five persons	13,007	13,373	13,567	13,152	12,830	$12,634				
Six persons	14,696	15,381	15,442	15,124	14,819	14,365	$14,097			
Seven persons	16,656	17,698	17,808	17,428	17,162	16,667	16,090	$15,457		
Eight persons	18,512	19,794	19,969	19,609	19,294	18,847	18,280	17,690	$17,540	
Nine persons or more	22,083	23,811	23,926	23,608	23,341	22,902	22,298	21,753	21,617	$20,785

presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by the age of the individual or family householder (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The total family income of each family in the sample is tested against the appropriate dollar threshold to determine the poverty status of that family. If the family's total income is less than its corresponding cutoff, the family is classified as below the poverty level. The average thresholds shown in table A-2 were weighted by the presence and number of children. For a given size of family, the weighted average threshold for that group is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the total aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that size family. Because family composition does not remain constant from year to year, the weighted average thresholds for 1985 will not reflect, identically, the change in the CPI between 1985 and earlier years.

EXPLANATION OF TEXT AND TABLE CONVENTIONS

Rounding. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Moreover, individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

Symbols. A dash (—) represents or rounds to zero. The symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000. An "X" means not applicable.

Appendix B. Source and Reliability of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates of child support and alimony for this report, come from data obtained in March and April of years 1978 through 1986 from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and from supplementary questions to the CPS. The CPS, conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census, deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. The present CPS sample, selected from the 1980 census files, has coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample households are in 729 areas including 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions. The Census Bureau continually updates the sample to reflect new construction.

In the March sample, approximately 59,500 occupied households were eligible for interview. Interviews were not obtained from about 2,500 of these households because occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Sample areas	Housing units eligible[1]	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
1986	729	57,000	2,500
1985	[2]629/729	57,000	2,500
1982 to 1984	629	59,000	2,500
1980 to 1981	629	65,500	3,000
1978 to 1979	614	55,000	3,000

[1]Excludes about 2,500 Hispanic households added from the previous November sample.

[2]The CPS was redesigned following the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. During phase-in of the new design, housing units from the new and old designs were in the sample.

Interviewers ask each member of every sample household questions relating to labor force participation. In addition, in March, interviewers asked supplementary questions about income. About 42,200 of the households interviewed in March were interviewed again in April. Women 18 years of age and older in these households were asked supplemental questions regarding child support and alimony payments. Of the 43,091 women found eligible in March, 37,671 matched women interviewed in April. Child support and alimony information was imputed for the other 5,420 women. Table B-1 gives the sample sizes and imputation rates by marital status.

Estimation procedure. This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. The independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on strength of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used for 1980 (March 1981 CPS) to present were based on updates to controls established by the 1980 decennial census. Data previous to 1980 were based on independent population estimates from the most recent decennial census. For more details on the change in independent estimates, see the section entitled "Introduction of 1980 Census Population Controls" in an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 133). The estimation procedure for the March supplement included a further adjustment so husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

Estimates in this report from 1984 to the present employ a revised survey weighting procedure for persons of Hispanic origin. In previous years, weighted sample results were inflated to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There was no specific control of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since then, the Bureau of the Census developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by sex and detailed age groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls. In 1984 the new procedures resulted in an increase of about 11 percent in the Hispanic population estimate. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, illegal immigrants.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types

of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources. These sources include the inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to recall information, errors made in data collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared with the level of the 1980 decennial census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group. Furthermore, the independent population controls have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

In these tabulations, the nonsampling error due to imputing values for missing data may be particularly severe because the imputation rates for divorced and separated women are over 20 percent. Intended to reduce nonsampling error due to missing data, imputation procedures lose some of their effectiveness when the rate is so high. Use particular care when interpreting the data in these tabulations.

Based on the memory or knowledge of one person, usually the female householder, the questionnaire entries for income are usually underestimated. The tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding the income concept. See also the section entitled "Underreporting of Income" of an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 129).

Table B-1. **Sample Sizes and Imputation Rates**

Marital status	Sample size	Imputed cases	Rates
Total	43,091	5,420	12.6
Married or widowed	30,536	3,197	10.5
Divorced	3,717	844	22.7
Separated	1,149	324	28.2
Never married	7,689	1,055	13.7

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey,* Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978; and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology,* Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sampling variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described later in *"Standard Errors and Their Use,"* are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Some statements in the report may contain estimates followed by a number in parentheses. This number can be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90 percent confidence interval. For example, if a statement contains the phrase "grew by 1.7 percent (1.0)," the 90 percent confidence interval for the estimate, 1.7 percent, is 0.7 percent to 2.7 percent.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The

most common type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the poverty rate for Black families to the poverty rate for White families.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than or equal to 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

Comparability of data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Therefore, one should use caution when comparing results from different sources.

Caution should also be used when comparing estimates in this report, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls, with estimates for 1979 (from March 1980 CPS) and earlier years, which reflect 1970 census-based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percent distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1980 based population controls results in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1981 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since no independent population control totals for persons of Hispanic origin were used before 1983, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as medians and percent distributions) are shown only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures would probably not reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. However, estimated numbers are shown even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates permit combinations of the categories to suit data users' needs. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard errors and their use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to many estimates. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. Thus, the tables show levels of magnitude of standard errors rather than the precise standard errors. The figures presented in tables B-2 and B-3 are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates for women. To obtain the approximate standard error for a specific characteristic, multiply the appropriate standard error in tables B-2 and B-3 by the factor for that characteristic given in table B-4. These factors adjust the generalized standard errors for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic.

Use linear interpolation to approximate standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors.

Two parameters, a and b, can be used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in table B-4. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables B-2 and B-3 and to calculate the factors in table B-4. They also may be used directly to calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. The following sections give methods for computation of standard errors.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. There are two ways to compute the approximate standard error, s_x, of an estimated number shown in this report. The first uses the formula

$$S_x = fs \qquad (1)$$

where f is a factor from table B-4 and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-2. The second method uses formula (2), from

Table B-2. **Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers**

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
10	5	6,000	125
75	14	7,000	134
250	26	8,000	142
500	37	9,000	150
1,000	52	10,000	157
2,000	74	11,000	164
3,000	90	12,000	170
4,000	103	13,000	176
5,000	114	15,000	187
		17,000	196

NOTE: These standard errors were calculated using a = -0.000030 and b = 2,769. For a particular characteristic, see table B-4 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table B-3. **Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages**

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.3	9.6
200	1.7	2.6	3.5	5.1	5.9
300	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.8
400	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.2
500	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
600	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
800	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.9
1,000	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6
1,200	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.4
1,500	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.2
2,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
3,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
4,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
5,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
10,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
17,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6

NOTE: These standard errors were calculated using b = 2,769. For a particular characteristic, see table B-4 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

which the standard errors were calculated in table B-2. This formula will provide more accurate results than formula (1).

$$S_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table B-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of an estimated number. Table 1 of this report shows there were 5,396,000 women with child support payments agreed to or awarded in 1985. Using formula (1), table B-2 and the appropriate factor from table B-4, the approximate standard error is 1.47 x 118,000 = 173,460.

Using the second method with a = -0.000066 and b = 5,972 from table B-4, the approximate standard error is:

$$\sqrt{(-0.000066)(5{,}396{,}000)^2 + (5{,}972)(5{,}396{,}000)} = 174{,}000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the number of women with child support payments agreed to or awarded is from 5,118,000 to 5,674,000, i.e., 5,396,000 ±, (1.6 x 174,000). A conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the base of the percentage. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameter from table B-4 indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$S_{(x,p)} = fs \qquad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table B-4, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-3. Alternatively, formula (4) will provide more accurate results than formula (3) above.

$$S_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p\,(100\text{-}p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in table B-4 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a percentage. Table 1 of this report shows that of the 4,381,000 women due child support payments in 1985, 3,243,000 or 74.0 percent, of the women actually

received payment. Using formula (3), table B-3 and the appropriate factor from table B-4, the approximate standard error is 1.47x1.1 = 1.6.

Using the alternate method with b = 5,972 from table B-4, the approximate standard error is

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{5{,}972}{4{,}381{,}000}}\,(74)(26) = 1.6$$

This means the 90-percent confidence interval for the percentage of women who actually received payment is from 71.4 to 76.6 percent, i.e., 74.0 ± (1.6x1.6).

Standard error of a difference. The standard error formula of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$S_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{S_x^2 + S_y^2} \qquad (5)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y. The estimates can be numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table 1 of this report shows that in 1985, 68.5 percent of married women due child support in 1985 (1,416,000) actually received payments, whereas 75.1 percent of divorced women due payments (2,179,000) actually received child support. The apparent difference in the percentages between these two groups of women is 6.6 percent. Using b = 5,972 from table B-4 in formula (4), the standard error, s_x on the 68.5 percent estimate is approximately 3 percent, and the standard error, s_y on the 75.1 percent estimate is approximately 2.3 percent. Using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 6.6 percent is about

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{(3.0)^2 + (2.3)^2} = 3.8 \text{ percent}$$

The 90-percent confidence interval around the difference is from 0.5 to 12.7 percent, i.e., 6.6 ± (1.6x3.8).

Table B-4. **a and b Parameters and "f" factors for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages**

Characteristic	Parameter		f factor
	a	b	
INCOME			
Women:			
Total or White	-0.000030	2,769	1.00
Black	-0.000243	3,165	1.07
Hispanic	-0.000839	5,334	1.39
Women below the poverty level:			
Total or White	-0.000141	12,834	2.15
Black	-0.000985	12,834	2.15
Hispanic	-0.003404	21,629	2.79
Families:			
Total or White	-0.000028	2,527	0.96
Black	-0.000212	2,755	1.00
Hispanic	-0.000731	4,643	1.29
NONINCOME			
Number of women with dependent children whose fathers are absent,			
Marital status:			
Total or White	-0.000066	5,972	1.47
Black	-0.000658	8,566	1.76
Hispanic	-0.002272	14,436	2.28
Selected characteristics of women:			
Education	-0.000034	3,075	1.05
Employment	-0.000025	2,294	0.91
Unemployment	-0.000032	2,934	1.03
Selected characteristics of families:			
Tenure	-0.000026	2,365	0.92

NOTES: To obtain standard error parameters by residence, multiply the above parameters by a factor of 1.0 for metropolitan residence, 1.5 for nonmetropolitan residence, 0.75 for Northeast; 0.92 for Midwest; 1.03 for South; 1.07 for West. women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Since this interval does not include zero, we can conclude with 90 percent confidence that the percentage of married women actually receiving child support payments is less than the percentage of divorced women actually receiving child support payments.

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends on the form of the distribution and the size of the base. One can approximate the reliability of an estimated median by determining a confidence interval about it. (See the section on sampling variability for a general discussion of confidence intervals.)

Estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data using the following procedure.

1. Determine, using formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.
2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1).
3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, determine upper and lower limits of the 68-percent confidence interval by calculating values corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

   Use the following formula to calculate the upper and lower limits.

$$X_{pN} = \frac{pN - N_1}{N_2 - N_1}(A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \qquad (6)$$

where

X_{pN} = estimated upper and lower bounds for the confidence interval ($0 \leq p \leq 1$). For purposes of calculating the confidence interval, p takes on the values determined in step (2). Note that X_{pN} estimates the median when $p = 0.50$.

N = *for distribution of numbers:* the total number of units (persons, households, etc.) for the characteristic in the distribution;
= *for distribution of percents:* the value 1.0.

p = the values obtained in step (2).

A_1, A_2 = the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval containing x_{pN}.

N_1, N_2 = *for distribution of numbers:* the estimated number of units (persons, households, etc.) with values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2, respectively;
= *for distribution of percents:* the estimated percent of units (persons, households, etc.) having values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2, respectively.

4. Divide the difference between the two points determined in step (3) by two to obtain the standard error of the median.

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval for a median. Table 1 of this report shows that the median income in 1985 for all women with children from absent fathers with income is $9,024 on a base of 8,375,000 women.

1. Using formula (4), the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 8,375,000 is about 0.9 percentage points.
2. To obtain a 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error found in step (1). This yields limits of 49.1 and 50.9.
3. From table 1, the income of 4,482,000 (53.5 percent) of these women was at least $8,000 and the income of 3,906,000 (46.6 percent) of these women was at least $10,000. Using formula (6), the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\frac{4{,}482{,}000 - (.509)(8{,}375{,}000)}{4{,}482{,}000 - 3{,}906{,}000}(10{,}000 - 8{,}000) + 8{,}000 = 8{,}761$$

Similarly, the upper limit is found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\frac{4{,}482{,}000 - (.491)(8{,}375{,}000)}{4{,}482{,}000 - 3{,}906{,}000}(10{,}000 - 8{,}000) + 8{,}000 = 9{,}284$$

Thus the 68-percent confidence interval on the median income of all women with income in 1985 is from $8,761 to $9,284.

4. The standard error of the median is, therefore, (9,284 8,761)/2, i.e. $262.

NOTE: Published standard errors are calculated by the same method as above. However, a different standard error may be obtained because of rounding errors; e.g., for the above illustration, table 1 gives a standard error of $264.

Standard error of a mean for grouped data. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean for grouped data is

$$S_x = \sqrt{b/y\ S^2} \tag{7}$$

In this formula, y is the size of the base of the distribution and b is a parameter from table B-4. The variance, S^2, is given by the following formula:

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_1^2 - \bar{x}^2 \tag{8}$$

where x, the mean of the distribution, is estimated by

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_i \tag{9}$$

c = the number of groups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c.

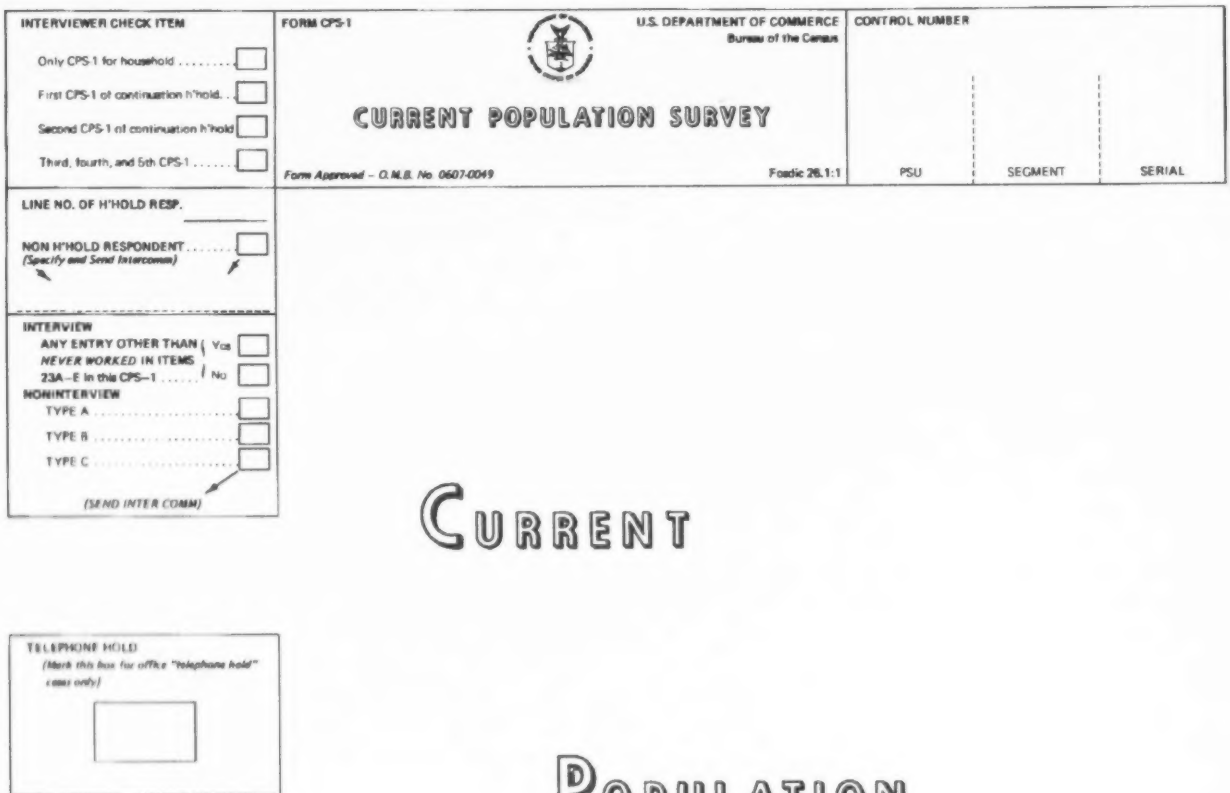
P_i = the estimated proportion of households, families or persons whose values, for the characteristic (x-values) being considered, fall in group i.

$\bar{x}_i$ = $(Z_i\text{-}1 + Z_i)/2$ where Z_i-1 and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i.

$\bar{x}_i$ is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for households, families, and unrelated individuals or persons in group i. Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group the approximate average value is

$$x_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c\text{-}1} \tag{10}$$

Appendix C. Facsimile of April 1986 CPS Questionnaire



INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Only CPS-1 for household .....

First CPS-1 of continuation h'hold. . .

Second CPS-1 of continuation h'hold

Third, fourth, and 5th CPS-1 .....

FORM CPS-1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

CONTROL NUMBER

PSU | SEGMENT | SERIAL

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Form Approved – O.M.B. No. 0607-0049

Fcadic 26.1:1

LINE NO. OF H'HOLD RESP. _____

NON H'HOLD RESPONDENT .....
(Specify and Send Intercomm)

INTERVIEW

ANY ENTRY OTHER THAN *NEVER WORKED* IN ITEMS 23A–E In this CPS–1 ..... Yes / No

NONINTERVIEW

TYPE A .....

TYPE B .....

TYPE C .....

(SEND INTER COMM)

TELEPHONE HOLD
(Mark this box for office "telephone hold" cases only)

CURRENT

POPULATION

SURVEY

APRIL 1986

CHILDREN'S (0–13 years old) TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS
(If more than 4 children in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.)

FIRST CHILD

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX / 18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9	Own Child ○ · Brother/Sister ○ · Other relative of Reference Person ○ · Non-rel. of Reference Person—WITH OWN RELS. in household ○ · Non-rel. of Reference Person—NO OWN rels. in household ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9 · None ○	00 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Male ○ · Female ○ · 1. White ○ · 2. Black ○ · 3. Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo ○ · 4. Asian or Pacific Islander ○ · 5. Other ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9

SECOND CHILD

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX / 18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9	Own Child ○ · Brother/Sister ○ · Other relative of Reference Person ○ · Non-rel. of Reference Person—WITH OWN RELS. in household ○ · Non-rel. of Reference Person—NO OWN rels. in household ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9 · None ○	00 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Male ○ · Female ○ · 1. White ○ · 2. Black ○ · 3. Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo ○ · 4. Asian or Pacific Islander ○ · 5. Other ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9

THIRD CHILD

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX / 18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9	Own Child ○ · Brother/Sister ○ · Other relative of Reference Person ○ · Non-rel. of Reference Person—WITH OWN RELS. in household ○ · Non-rel. of Reference Person—NO OWN rels. in household ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9 · None ○	00 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Male ○ · Female ○ · 1. White ○ · 2. Black ○ · 3. Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo ○ · 4. Asian or Pacific Islander ○ · 5. Other ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9

FOURTH CHILD

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX / 18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9	Own Child ○ · Brother/Sister ○ · Other relative of Reference Person ○ · Non-rel. of Reference Person—WITH OWN RELS. in household ○ · Non-rel. of Reference Person—NO OWN rels. in household ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9 · None ○	00 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Male ○ · Female ○ · 1. White ○ · 2. Black ○ · 3. Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo ○ · 4. Asian or Pacific Islander ○ · 5. Other ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9

(Fill only in interview households for persons with "AF" in CC item 22.
If more than 2 AF persons in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.)

FIRST ARMED FORCES MEMBER

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS
00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9	Reference Person WITH other relatives in household ○ · Reference Person with NO other relatives in household ○ · Husband ○ · Wife ○ · Own child ○ · Parent ○ · Brother/Sister ○ · Other rel. of Ref. Person ○ · Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN relatives in household ○ · Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN relatives in household ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9 · None ○	0 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	Married—civilian spouse present ○ · Married—Armed Forces spouse present ○ · Married—spouse absent (Exclude separated) ○ · Widowed ○ · Divorced ○ · Separated ○ · Never married ○

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NO.	18G1. SEX	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I. GRADE COMPLETED	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 · None ○	Male ○ · Female ○	E: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 · H: 1 2 3 4 5 6 · C: 1 2 3 4 · None ○	Yes ○ · No ○	1. White ○ · 2. Black ○ · 3. Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo ○ · 4. Asian or Pacific Isl. ○ · 5. Other ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9

SECOND ARMED FORCES MEMBER

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS
00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9	Reference Person WITH other relatives in household ○ · Reference Person with NO other relatives in household ○ · Husband ○ · Wife ○ · Own child ○ · Parent ○ · Brother/Sister ○ · Other rel. of Ref. Person ○ · Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN relatives in household ○ · Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN relatives in household ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9 · None ○	0 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	Married—civilian spouse present ○ · Married—Armed Forces spouse present ○ · Married—spouse absent (Exclude separated) ○ · Widowed ○ · Divorced ○ · Separated ○ · Never married ○

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NO.	18G1. SEX	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I. GRADE COMPLETED	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9 · None ○	Male ○ · Female ○	E: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 · H: 1 2 3 4 5 6 · C: 1 2 3 4 · None ○	Yes ○ · No ○	1. White ○ · 2. Black ○ · 3. Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo ○ · 4. Asian or Pacific Isl. ○ · 5. Other ○	00 11 22 33 4 5 6 7 8 9

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APRIL 1988 — U.S. Department of Commerce, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

FORM CPS-1

1. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (Fill all applicable items on this page)
- Only CPS-1 for household ... O
- First CPS-1 of continuation h'hld. ... O
- Second CPS-1 of continuation h'hold O (Transcribe items 1-13 from first CPS-1)
- Third, fourth, etc. CPS-1 ... O

2. SAMPLE — A O C O

3. CONTROL NUMBER

MONTH — O O C ● O O O O O O O O C

YEAR — ● C O O O

10. INTERVIEWER CODE — A B C D E F G H J K L M; O O O O O O O O O O O O; Ø 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9; Ø 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

11. DATE COMPLETED — 1 2; Ø 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

12. LINE NO. OF H'HOLD RESP. — 1 2 3 4 5 6 +

Non. h'hld. resp (Specify) O (Send Inter Comm Interviewed Households Only)

4. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS

HOUSING UNIT
- House, apartment, flat ... O
- HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. ... O
- HU, permanent, in transient hotel, motel, etc. O
- HU in rooming house ... O
- Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added ... O
- Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added ... O
- HU not specified above (Describe below) ... O

OTHER UNIT
- Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house O
- Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. ... O
- Tent site or trailer site ... O
- Student quarters in college dormitory ... O
- Other not HU (Describe below) ... O

5a. LAND USAGE — Urban O; Rural O (Fill 5b)

5b. FARM SALES — $1000 or more O; Less than $1000 O

6. PSU NO. — Ø Ø Ø; 1 1 1; 2 2 2; 3 3 3; 4 4 4; 5 5 5; 6 6 6; 7 7 7; 8 8 8; 9 9 9

7. SEGMENT NO. — Ø Ø Ø; 1 1 1 1; 2 2 2 2; 3 3 3 3; 4 4 4 4; 5 5 5 5; 6 6 6 6; 7 7 7 7; 8 8 8 8; 9 9 9

8. SERIAL NO. — Ø Ø; 1 1; 2 2; 3 3; 4 4; 5 5; 6 6; 7 7; 8 8; 9 9

9. HOUSEHOLD NO. — 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8 (Go to 10)

13. TYPE INTERVIEW
- Noninterview C
- Personal ... O
- Tel. – regular O
- Tel. – callback O
- ICR filled ... O

NONINTERVIEW

TYPE A

14. (Mark reason and race.)

REASON
- No one home O
- Temporarily absent ... O
- Refused ... O
- Other – Occ. O (Describe below)

RACE
- White ... O
- Black ... O
- All other O

TYPE B

15.
- Vacant – regular ... O
- Vacant – storage of h'hld furniture O (Fill 16)
- Temp. occ. by persons with URE ... O
- Unfit or to be demolished ... O
- Under construction, not ready ... O
- Converted to temp. business or storage ... O
- Occ. by Armed Force members or persons under 14 ... O
- Unoccupied tent site or trailer site O
- Permit granted, construction not started ... O
- Other (Specify below) ... O

(Omit 16–17)

TYPE C (Send Inter Comm)
- Demolished ... O
- House or trailer moved ... O
- Outside segment ... O
- Converted to permanent business or storage ... O
- Merged ... O
- Condemned ... O
- Built after April 1, 1980 O
- Unused line of listing sheet ... O
- Other (Describe below) ... O

(Omit 16–17)

SEASONAL STATUS

18. This unit is intended for occupancy:
- Year round ... O (Fill HVS if HU in Item 4)
- By migratory workers O
- Seasonally ... O (Fill Item 17 below if HU in Item 4)

17. This unit is intended for occupancy:
- Summers only ... O
- Winters only ... O
- Other (Describe below) O

(Transcribe as instructed on back of Control Card)

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS
Fill on FIRST CPS-1 of Interviewed Households

27A. TENURE (Transcribe from cc Item 10)
- Owned or being bought ... O
- Rented ... O
- No cash rent ... O

27B. HOUSEHOLD STATUS CHANGE
Is this a replacement household for the first time this month?
- Yes O
- No O

28. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME (Transcribe from cc Item 29)

A O B O C O D O E O F O G O H O I O J O K O L O M O N O

NOTES:

REMINDER

Fill items 18A–18K on pages 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11.

CODER NUMBER

A B C D E F G H J K L M; O O O O O O O O O O O O; Ø 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 ● 2 1 0

2-20-88 — Feedic 28.1:1

89

18. LINE NUMBER

19. What was . . . doing most of LAST WEEK — Working / Keeping house / Going to school / or something else?

- Working *(Skip to 20A)* . . . WK ○
- With a job but not at work . . J ○
- Looking for work . . . . . LK ○
- Keeping house . . . . . H ○
- Going to school . . . . . S ○
- Unable to work *(Skip to 24)* . U ○
- Retired . . . . . R ○
- Other *(Specify)* . . . . . OT ○

20. Did . . . do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in hh., ask about unpaid work.)* Yes ○ No ○ *(Go to 21)*

20A. How many hours did . . . work LAST WEEK at all jobs? ∅∅ 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9

20B. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

49° ○ *(Skip to Item 23)*

1–34 ○ *(Go to 20C)*

35–48 ○ *(Go to 20D)*

20C. Does . . . USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes ○ What is the reason . . . worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?

No ○ What is the reason . . . USUALLY works less than 35 hours a week?

(Mark the appropriate reason)

- Slack work . . . ○
- Material shortage . . . ○
- Plant or machine repair . . . ○
- New job started during week . . ○
- Job terminated during week . . ○
- Could find only part-time work ○
- Holiday *(Legal or religious)* . . . ○
- Labor dispute . . . ○
- Bad weather . . . ○
- Own illness . . . ○
- On vacation . . . ○
- Too busy with housework, school, personal bus., etc . . ○
- Did not want full-time work . . ○
- Full-time work week under 35 hours . . ○
- Other reason *(Specify)* . . . ○

(Skip to 23 and enter job worked at last week)

20D. Did . . . lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or slack work? Yes ○ How many hours did . . . take off?

(Correct 20A if last time not already deducted; if 20A reduced below 35, correct 20B and fill 20C; otherwise, skip to 23.)

No ○

20E. Did . . . work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK? Yes ○ How many extra hours did . . . work?

(Correct 20A and 20B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 23.)

No ○ *(Skip to 23)*

21. *(If I in 19, skip to 21A.)* Did . . . have a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? Yes ○ No ○ *(Go to 22)*

21A. Why was . . . absent from work LAST WEEK?

- Own illness . . . ○
- On vacation . . . ○
- Bad weather . . . ○
- Labor dispute . . . ○
- New job to begin within 30 days ○ *(Skip to 22B and 22C2)*
- Temporary layoff *(Under 30 days)* ○
- Indefinite layoff *(30 days or more or no def. recall date)* . . . ○ *(Skip to 22C3)*
- Other *(Specify)* . . ○

21B. Is . . . receiving wages or salary from his/her employer for any of the time off LAST WEEK? Yes ○ No ○

21C. Does . . . usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job? Yes ○ No ○

(Skip to 23 and enter job held last week)

22. *(If LK in 19, Skip to 22A.)* Has . . . been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? Yes ○ No ○ *(Go to 24)*

22A. What has . . . been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? *(Mark all methods used; do not read list.)*

- Checked with — pub. employ. agency ○; pvt. employ. agency ○; employer directly . . . ○; friends or relatives . . ○
- Placed or answered ads . . . . . ○
- Nothing *(Skip to 24)* . . . . . ○
- Other *(Specify in notes, e.g., IRA, union or prof. register, etc.)* . . . . . ○

22B. At the time . . . started looking for work, was it because he/she

- Lost job . . . ○
- Quit job . . . ○
- Left school . . . ○
- Wanted temporary work . . ○
- Change in home or family responsibilities ○
- Left military service . . . . . ○
- Other *(Specify in notes)* . . . . ○

22C. 1) How many weeks has . . . been looking for work? ∅∅ 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9

2) How many weeks ago did . . . start looking for work?

3) How many weeks ago was . . . laid off?

22D. Has . . . been looking for full-time or part-time work? Full ○ Part ○

22E. Could . . . have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? Yes ○ No ○ Why not?

- Already has a job . . . ○
- Temporary illness . . . . ○
- Going to school . . . . . ○
- Other *(Specify in notes)* ○

22F. When did . . . last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?

Within last 12 months *(Specify)* . . ○ *(Month)* _____

- One to five years ago . . . . . ○
- More than 5 years ago . . . . . ○
- Never worked full-time 2 wks. or more . . . . . ○
- Never worked at all . . . . . ○

(SKIP to 23. If layoff entered in 21A, enter job, either full or part time, from which laid off. Else enter last full time job lasting 2 weeks or more, or "never worked.")

24. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM *(Rotation number)*

First digit of SEGMENT number is:

○ 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 or 8 *(Skip to 26)*

○ 2 or 6 *(Go to 24A)*

24A. When did . . . last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time?

- Within past 12 months ○
- 1 up to 2 years ago . . . ○
- 2 up to 3 years ago . . . ○
- 3 up to 4 years ago . . . ○
- 4 up to 5 years ago . . . ○ *(Go to 24B)*
- 5 or more years ago . . . ○ *(Skip to 24C)*
- Never worked . . . . . ○

24B. Why did . . . leave that job?

- Personal, family *(Incl. pregnancy)* or school . . . . ○
- Health . . . ○
- Retirement or old age . . . ○
- Seasonal job completed . . . ○
- Slack work or business conditions ○
- Temporary nonseasonal job completed . . . ○
- Unsatisfactory work arrangements *(Hours, pay, etc.)* ○
- Other . . . ○

24C. Does . . . want a regular job now, either full- or part-time?

- Yes . . . ○ *(Go to 24D)*
- Maybe — It depends *(Specify in notes)* ○ *(Go to 24D)*
- No . . . ○ *(Skip to 24E)*
- Don't know . . . ○ *(Skip to 24E)*

24D. What are the reasons . . . is not looking for work? *(Mark each reason mentioned)*

- Believes no work available in line of work or area ○
- Couldn't find any work . . . ○
- Lacks nec. schooling, training, skills or experience . . ○
- Employers think too young or too old . . . ○
- Other pers. handicap in finding job ○
- Can't arrange child care . . . ○
- Family responsibilities . . . ○
- In school or other training . . . ○
- Ill health, physical disability . . . ○
- Other *(Specify in notes)* . . . ○
- Don't know . . . ○

24E. Does . . . intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?

- Yes . . . ○
- It depends *(Specify in notes)* ○
- No . . . ○
- Don't know . . . ○

(If entry in 24B, describe job in 23, otherwise, skip to 26)

25. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM *(Rotation number)*

First digit of SEGMENT number is:

○ 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 or 8 *(Skip to 26)*

○ 2 or 6 *(Go to 25A)*

25A. How many hours per week does . . . USUALLY work at this job? ∅∅ 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9

25B. Is . . . paid by the hour on this job? Yes ○ *(Go to 25C)* No ○ *(Skip to 25D)*

25C. How much does . . . USUALLY earn per hour? Dollars ∅∅ 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9; Cents ∅∅ 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9

(Ask 25D)

25D. How much does . . . USUALLY earn per week at this job BEFORE deductions? Include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received. $ ∅∅∅ 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9

25E. On this job, is . . . a member of a labor union or of an employee association similar to a union? Yes ○ *(Skip to 26)* No ○ *(Ask 25F)*

25F. On this job, is . . . covered by a union or employee association contract? Yes ○ No ○ *(Go to 26)*

23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

23A. For whom did . . . work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer.)*

23B. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm.)*

23C. What kind of work was . . . doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)*

23D. What were . . .'s most important activities or duties at this job? *(For example: types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.)*

23E. Was this person

- An employee of a PRIVATE Co, bus., or individual for wages, salary or comm . . . P ○
- A FEDERAL government employee . . . . . F ○
- A STATE government employee . . . . . S ○
- A LOCAL government employee . . . . . L ○

(Go to 23F)

- Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice, or farm — Is the business incorporated? Yes I ○ / No SE ○
- Working WITHOUT PAY in fam. bus. or farm . . . WP ○
- NEVER WORKED . . . NEV ○

(Skip to 26)

23F. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Entry for NA in item 20A ○ / Entry for NA in item 21B ○ *(Go to 25 at top of page)*

All other cases ○ *(Skip to 26)*

Page 4

18A. LINE NO. 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON
- Reference Person WITH other relatives in household ... O
- Reference Person with NO other relatives in household O
- Husband ... O
- Wife ... O
- Own child ... O
- Parent ... O
- Brother/Sister ... O
- Other rel. of Ref. Person ... O
- Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN relatives in household ... O
- Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN relatives in household O

18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 None O

18D. AGE 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

18E. MARITAL STATUS
- Married – civilian spouse present ... O
- Married – Armed Forces spouse present ... O
- Married – spouse absent *(Exclude separated)* ... O
- Widowed ... O
- Divorced ... O
- Separated ... O
- Never married ... O

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NUMBER 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 None O

18G1. SEX Male O Female O

18G2. VETERAN STATUS Veteran
- Vietnam Era O
- Korean War O
- World War II O
- World War I O
- Other Service O

Nonveteran O

18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED E H C: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 None O

18I. GRADE COMPLETED Yes O No O

18J. RACE
1. White ... O
2. Black ... O
3. Amer. Indian, Aleut Eskimo O
4. Asian or Pacific Isl ... O
5. Other ... O

18K. ORIGIN 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

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26. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM *(Transcribe from control card item 18)*
This person is
16–24 years of age O *(Ask 26A)*
All others ... O *(End Questions)*

26A. *(If "School" in 19, Verify)* LAST WEEK was ... attending or enrolled in a high school, college, or university? *(Mark "Yes" if currently on holiday or seasonal vacation. Mark "No" for summer vacation)*
Yes O *(Verify)* No O *(End Questions)*
High School ... O
College or Univ. O *(Ask 26B)*

26B. Is ... enrolled in school as a full-time or part-time student?
Full time O
Part time O *END QUESTIONS*

REMINDER: ASK THE L. F. ITEMS FOR ALL H.H. MEMBERS BEFORE ASKING THE SUPPLEMENT

29. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
A. This unit is in
Rotation 1 or 5 ... O *(End questions)*
Rotations 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 or 8 O *(Fill 29B)*

B. This person is:
O FEMALE 18 years or older AND currently
Married ... O
Widowed ... O *(Skip to 31)*
Divorced ... O
Separated ... O *(Skip to 33)*
Never married ... O *(Ask 30)*
O All others – *(Go to next person)*

30. Has ... ever had any children?
Yes O *(Skip to 36)*
No O *(Go to next person)*

31. Has ... been married more than once?
Yes O *(Ask 32)*
No O *(Go to next person)*

32. Has ... ever been divorced?
Yes O *(Ask 33)*
No O *(Go to next person)*

33. When did ...'s *(most recent)* divorce/separation take place?
(Month) J F M A M J J A S O N D
(Year 19–) 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

34. What was the date of that marriage?
(Month) J F M A M J J A S O N D
(Year 19–) 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

35. Has ... ever had or adopted any children?
Yes O *(Ask 36)*
No O *(Skip to 56 – Ask questions of women herself)*

36. How many children has ... ever had (or adopted)?
1 2 3 4+ *(Fill 37)*

37. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM *(See c.c. items 14 and 18)*
Any *(other)* H.H. member 20 years old or under? Yes O *(Fill 38)* No O *(Skip to 56)*

38. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
This person is currently:
Never married O *(Ask 39)*
All other ... O *(Skip to 40)*

REMINDER: ASK ITEMS 39 through 66 OF THE WOMAN HERSELF – IF NOT PRESENT MAKE TELEPHONE CALLBACK(s)

39. Are any of your children living here now?
Yes O No O *(Go to next person)*
How many? 1 2 3 4+ *(Skip to 41)*

40. How many of the children living here now were fathered or adopted by your *(most recently)* divorced/separated husband?
None O *(Skip to 56)*
1 2 3 4+ *(Ask 41)*

41. Were child support payments agreed to or awarded *(Last divorce or separation)*?
Yes O Was it a
Voluntary written agreement? ... O
Court ordered? ... O *(Ask 41A)*
Other ... O
No O *(Skip to 42)*

41A. Was health insurance included as part of the child support agreement?
Yes O
No O *(Skip to 43)*

42. Why were child support payments not agreed to or awarded?
Final agreement pending ... O
Accepted property settlement in lieu of child support ... O
Joint custody granted ... O
Did not want child support ... O
Wanted child support but agreement not sought or reached because:
Unable to locate father ... O
Unable to establish paternity ... O
Other reason *(Specify)* ... O
(Skip to 49)

43. Were these payments to be received – *(Read categories)*
Directly from child's father? ... O
Through a court or public agency? ... O
By some other method? ... O *(Specify in notes)*

44. During calendar year 1985, were you or your child(ren) SUPPOSED to receive any child support payments *(Last divorce or separation)*?
Yes O *(Ask 45)*
No O *(Skip to 49)*

45. Did you receive these child support payments *(Read categories)*
Regularly ... O *(Skip to 47)*
Occasionally O
Seldom or ... O
Never? ... O *(Ask 46)*

46. What was the main reason you did not receive these payments regularly, was it because *(Read categories)*
The father refused to pay? O
You were unable to locate father? ... O
Or was there some other reason? ... O *(Specify in notes)*
Don't know ... O

47. In total, how much in child support payments were you SUPPOSED to receive in 1985?
$ .00

48. How much in child support payments did you ACTUALLY receive in 1985?
$ .00
None O

49. At any time during 1985 did you receive AFDC (ADC) payments?
Yes O *(Ask 50)*
No O *(Skip to 51)*

50. Did you receive payments every month in 1985?
Yes O
No O *(Skip to 56)*

51. Have you contacted a child support enforcement office for aid in obtaining child support (for children of last divorce or separation)?
Yes O *(Ask 52)*
No O *(Skip to 56)*

52. Did you receive any help from this office?
Yes O *(Ask 53)*
No O *(Skip to 56)*

53. What type of help did this office provide? *(Mark all that apply)*
Locate the father ... O
Establish paternity ... O
Establish support obligation O
Enforce support order ... O
Obtain collection ... O
Other ... O
(Fill 54)

54. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
Dollar FOSDIC entry (or NA) in item 48 O *(Ask 55)*
All others ... O *(Skip to 56)*

55. How much of the child support you ACTUALLY received in 1985 was the result of help from this office?
$ .00
All O
None O

56. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
This person is currently:
Never married O *(Go to next person)*
All others ... O *(Ask 57)*

57. Concerning your (last) divorce/separation, were alimony or maintenance payments agreed to or awarded?
Yes O *(Ask 58)*
No O *(Skip to 62)*

58. During 1985 were you SUPPOSED to receive alimony or maintenance payments?
Yes O *(Ask 59)*
No O *(Skip to 62)*

59. Did you receive these alimony or maintenance payments *(Read categories)*
Regularly ... O
Occasionally O
Seldom or ... O
Never? ... O

60. In total, how much in alimony or maintenance payments were you SUPPOSED to receive in 1985?
$ .00
Included in child support O

61. How much in alimony or maintenance payments did you ACTUALLY receive in 1985?
$ .00
None O
Included in child support O

62. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
This person is currently:
Separated O *(Skip to 64)*
All others O *(Ask 63)*

63. As part of the settlement, did you receive – *(Read categories and mark all that apply)* –
A one time cash settlement? O
Some other type of settlement? ... O
Or was there no settlement reached? ... O

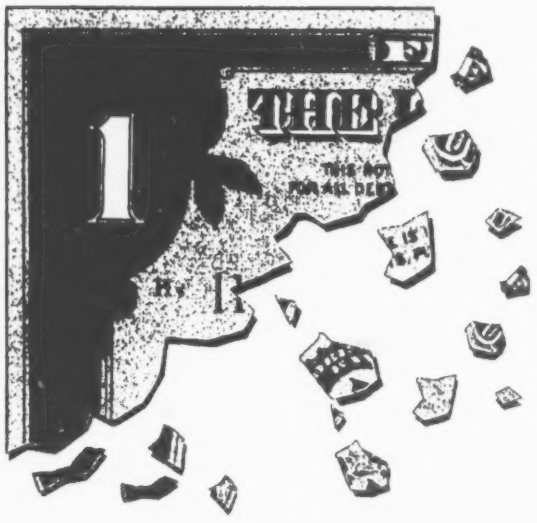
64. At the time of your (last) separation, were you working?
Yes O *(Ask 65)*
No O *(Skip to 66)*

65. Were you working 35 hours or more per week or less than 35 hours per week?
35+ per week ... O
Less than 35 hours per week O
(End Questions)

66. Did you work at any time during the 5 years before your (last) separation?
Yes O No O

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
Callback Required ... O
Callback Completed O

WHO'S HELPING OUT?



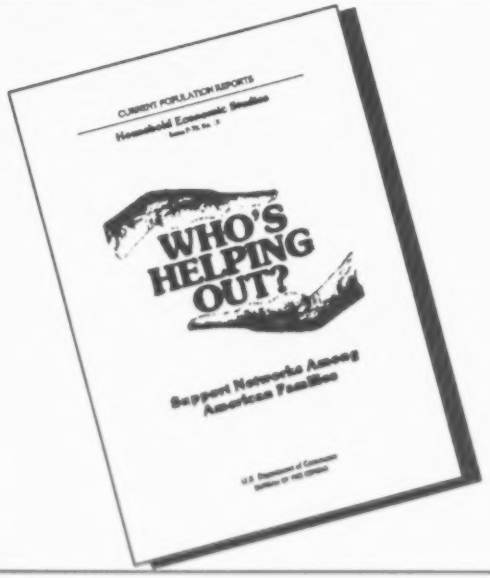
WHO'S BEING HELPED?

What are the odds of providing financial support for another adult outside the household? For a child? For both?

How does marital disruption affect the likelihood of providing support?

What is the ratio of the retirement-age population to the working-age population? What will the ratio be in 2010? In 2030?

Which group of persons made the highest support payments? How much were the payments?



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